Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

THE TARIFF.---The most important subject to occupy the attention of Congress, at the approaching session, is the *Tariff*. Even the subject of the currency, important as it confessedly is, must yield in interest to this great question. All hope that England, and other European countries, will reciprocate on the free trade system, by admitting our grain, tobacco, rice, &c., either free, or with a moderate duty, is vanished. The elections in England lately turned on this very subject, and the voters decided that the corn duties should not be lowered. Every article of American growth or manufacture, that can possibly be produced at home or done without, is interdicted by every European government, the trade of which is of any importance to us, and unless we wish to become nationally bankrupt, we must take measures to protect our own manufactures.

Every vessel that leaves our shores is freighted with the precious metals, to pay for articles that we could either manufacture ourselves or do without, while our banks from this constant drain upon their vaults are unable to redeem their Notes. Upwards of six millions of dollars have been exported within the last few months. Immense quantities of European goods are daily arriving, and forced upon our markets, and our own productions, with the exception of cotton, driven from European ports. This state of things cannot last, and it should not. Free trade does not exist in any country; and it is the height of folly to try it in this.

Were our grain, tobbaco, &c., admitted into the ports of England and France on fair terms, there would be some plausibilty in the free trade argument, as we could soon produce double the amount now raised for exportation, but they are not and will not be. Those nations will take nothing they can do without.--- Nothing but actual starvation will lead them to open their ports. While the poor operatives can keep soul and body together, on oatmeal and black bread, wheat flour will not be introduced.

But even were the productions of our soil admitted on fair terms, it would be wisdom in us to encourage manufactures at home, by an adequate protection. In no other way can we be entirely independent, and secured from those constant fluctuations in trade which have been the ruin of so many thousands. A short crop at home, or a bountiful one abroad, would cut off our resources for a season, while our demand for European manufactures would be as great as ever. The precious metals would then have to be exported, our banks compelled to curtail their discounts, and bankruptcy and ruin follow in the train.

The operations of the compromise act are being felt more and more every day. The reductions that have already been made, have been severe in their operations, while those that are shortly to take place will put an almost entire stop to many branches of manufacture. As an instance we will mention the shoe business, so extensively carried on in New England, particularly in Lynn, Massachusetts. The operations of the act so far have been detrimental to this branch of industry, and the manufacturers say that they will have to stop entirely when the duty is reduced to 20 per cent. under the operations of this act; being driven out of the market by French manufactures. The increase of foreign importations for the last year has been over 400 per cent. and will proportionally increase as the duty is reduced. This will not only affect the price of shoes but also of hides, leather, &c.

This is only one case. It will be felt in every thing. Our manufactories must drag on a sickly existence, or cease altogether, and the operatives employed turn their attention to tilling the soil, conscious at the same time, that while they are driven to take this course through excessive liberality to foreign lands, that the produce of the soil they cultivate will not be admitted into foreign ports.

The only portions of the country to which a discriminating tariff is objectionable,are the cotton growing states of the south, and the mercantile community of the east. These, when compared with the great mass of the inhabitants of the nation, are but as a drop in the bucket. All the northern and middle states would be benefited by a tariff—indeed all the tree states, as the grain growing states of the west, being driven out of European markets, must look for a market in their sister states, which they cannot find unless manufactures are encouraged. Several of the slave states would also be benefited by, and are now in favor of, a tariff. Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana would all be immediately benefited, and the remainder would doubtless, in the end, feel the good effects of a protective tariff.

Such being the case, Congress has a duty of vast importance to perform in laying the foundation of a permanent and equitable discriminating tariff, and in a matter of so great interest, all party considerations should be laid aside. This is not a Whig or Locofoco question,—it is an American one, and one which will, sooner or later, be so considered through the length and breadth of the land.

BUY AT HOME.—We have often been surprised and vexed at some of our citizens, for sending to the east for articles that can be supplied by our mechanics at home. In this way, many of our honest and industrious mechanics are wronged: and the general wealth and prosperity of our city lessened Our mechanics only want encouragement to produce as good and cheap articles as can be manufactured any where, and we consider it a positive duty for every person, before sending abroad for any article to *examine and see if it cannot be purchased at home!* Frequently these patronizers of foreign productions get wretchedly *bit*. An instance we lately saw noticed in the Cincinnati Gazette. A gentleman had purchased a piece of furniture in Philadelphia for $100, and and paid *forty* dollars freight. On opening it, and comparing it with a similar piece of furniture of *home manufacture*, of the *same price*, the superiority of the latter was so apparent that the importer of the foreign article declared that he would rather have it at one *hundred and forty dollars* than the article he had brought from Philadelphia. Here was a dead loss of *forty dollars!* We are glad the chap was *bit;* and we hope every person will be that goes abroad after an article that can be *got at home!*

GEN. SCOTT.—The friends of this gentleman have great reason to be gratified at the favorable, indeed warm, reception that his letter has met with throughout the union. We confess, great as were our predilections for "Old Chip," we were not prepared for the burst of enthusiasm that has followed on the announcement of his name. Even the most devoted friends of MR. CLAY, and he *has* warm friends, have treated the letter with respect—many have hailed it with pleasure, and all have accorded to it *sound Whig principles*. The only drawback to its popularity is the apparent neglect of the *tariff question*. We regret this omission, as we conceive the subject to be too important to be even temporarily neglected, and we would suggest to the personal friends of the General to bring him out on this subject at an early day. It is our decided opinion that no candidate for the Presidency can receive the votes of the northern states who is not in favor of a judicious tariff.

For an account of Gen. SCOTT'S qualifications for this high office, derived from educational and literary acquirements, we refer our readers to an article in our columns to-day from the Cincinnati Message.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, is to commence a course of lectures before the Massachusetts Historical Society on Monday evening next.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING gives Capting Tyler some very sensible advice. We hope he will profit by it. The Major is quite a *likely* chap, and seems as cute as ever.

LARGE BUSINESS.---The police of Cleveland have made a great haul of stolen goods. Some buffalo robes having been stolen, and a search warrant taken out, the officers came across a large depository of stolen goods in Ohio city, opposite Cleveland, the character of which showed that nothing came amiss to the depredators. Barrels of flour, boxes and bales of dry goods, trunks of shoes, and miscellaneous articles, kegs of butter, kegs of white lead, a half chest of tea, a sack of coffee, &c., &c., all the marks and brands obliterated, comprise the stock. The *male* robbers made their escape, but three of the *ladies* are in limbo.

PORK bids fair to be lower this season than for many years before. There is not sufficient arriving in this market yet to indicate what the price for good hogs will be. Common hogs will probably sell for $2,00 per hundred,—a prime article ranging from $2,50 to $3,00.—Latest accounts from Cincinnati, state that hogs only fetch $2,00 in that market. The Message states that in Illinois, where $3,62 was paid for pork last season, it has been offered the present season for $1,25 to $1,50.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.---The following article, from a southern paper, exhibits in a striking light some of the beauties of the domestic institutions of the south. Wonder what would have been done if a white man had been murdered under the same circumstances as NERO? Poor LEWIS, we opine, would have been hung as high as Haman! Who is not shocked at such a prostitution of the marriage ceremony as is exhibited in this case.

From the Wilmington, N. C. Chronicle, Nov. 10.

"The trial of Lewis, a slave, indicted for the killing of Nero, also a slave, occupied the whole of Friday, before the Superior Court which held its Fall term here on last week. He was found guilty of Manslaughter, and was sentenced by Judge Pearson to be branded in the hand, and to be confined to jail until all the expenses incident to his trial shall be paid by his owner.

A good deal of attention was attracted to this case during its progress, and in the charge to the jury from the bench there was evolved a point of law novel and important. It has never, we believe, been adjudicated upon before.

For a proper understanding of the case, it is necessary to say that the convict, LEWIS, cohabited in this town with a female slave named TINA, between whom and himself, according to the usage among that class of our population, an agreement was entered into to live together as a man and wife, and at the time, the owner of TINA, (he being, however, neither a clergyman nor a magistrate) read to them at their desire, the marriage ceremony of the Episcopal Church, they assenting to its binding force. It was in evidence on the trial, that it is not an uncommon thing for the owners of slaves thus to propound to them, when they wish to live together as husband and wife, some ritual or other used in the ceremony of marriage.

In April last, the parties so living together, LEWIS on going to the house of TINA discovered the deceased, NERO, occupying a situation scarcely equivocal with regard to his own relative rights. A scuffle ensued, then a race, during which LEWIS caught up an axe lying in his way, overtook NERO, and struck him several blows with the eye of the axe, of which he died in a few minutes.

His HONOR charged that mere concubinage among slaves, or living together by mutual consent, the man considering himself at liberty to leave the woman whenever he might choose to do so, was not such a connection as would mitigate in the least degree the crime of killing a third person whom the man should find in his own place. But, where some act was done, or some ceremony performed, although of no *legal* force, still, one whereby the parties declared to the world that they devoted themselves exclusively each to the other, and which approached as nearly to a valid marriage as any can which slaves have a right to contract, that in such a case the killing of another man by the husband for adultery with his wife, the law, as in instances of legal marriage, would extenuate the homicide to Manslaughter. A verdict was directed to be brought in accordingly.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

One of our neighbors says that Gen. Scott is fairly in the field for the next Presidency. If this be true, a few particulars of his life, aside from his gallant military career, will doubtless be interesting to the public. His bravery, and successes in the field, are well known; but his qualifications for the chief magistracy of the United States have not yet, we believe, been specially brought out. Their extent, however, cannot long remain unknown, if, as is said, he is before the people for their suffrages for the highest political station within their gift. Not hotter was the furnace of Shadrack, Meshac and Abednego, than is that into which he plunges who now-a-days becomes a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Gen. Scott was educated at William and Mary College in Virginia. Immediately upon graduating, he became a student of law, and having well qualified himself, commenced the practice in Petersburgh, at the age of 21. He was attentive to his business, and successfully competed for the honors and the profits of the profession.

Although, when the frigate Chesapeake was attacked, and a war with England seemed almost ready to burst out, he entered the service of his country as a subaltern, he was far from becoming an idler when there was no further prospect of hostilites, but ardently pursued his studies, both in law and in belles letters.

In 1812, on the occasion of the trail of Col. Cushing, he acted as the Judge Advocate, and received the credit on all hands of having managed the cause with unsurpassed talent, as well in expounding the technicalities in the law, as in making an argument upon the merits of the case. He equally distinguished himself on his own trial, upon a complaint made by General Wilkinson, for words lightly spoken by that officer.

General Scott has had honors and thanks bestowed upon him by Congress, and by several of the State Legislatures; but as well as these have been deserved, the literary honors he has received from some of our colleges, have been equally so, and, it is thought, equally acceptable. On the occasion of the bestowment of those he received at Princeton,—an institution which has not been much in the habit of perceiving merit where it did not exist,—he was pronounced remarkable for his accurate and extensive acquaintance with English literature.

In his letters and pamphlets that have been published, he has displayed tact, learning, and ability; and in the circular lately written in answer to certain interrogatories of a political nature, he exhibits an intimate knowledge of our systems of government, and speaks upon all the topics introduced, with the frankness of a soldier, and the directness of an honorable man.---*Cin. Daily Message.*

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.—We commend the letter of Gen SCOTT, published in this paper, to the attention of our readers. The sentiments are patriotic, the principles avowed are WHIG, and the whole letter is such as must commend its author to the favorable consideration of those who desire the *success* of sound republican principles. Should Gen. SCOTT be elected to the Presidency, (and of such an event in case he is nominated, we have no doubt) we have the utmost confidence that *all* the great interests of the country would be safe in his hands, and that his administration would be distinguished by its support of republican principles and a devotion to the public good worthy of the patriot placed at its head. —*Norristown Free Press.*

It is hardly necessary to commend GENERAL SCOTT'S Letter to the attention of our readers. All who are interested in political matters will read it, of course. The letter is manly and explicit on all the points which it touches: such a paper as might be looked for from a frank, true-hearted soldier, with none of the adroit ambiguity of a willy politician.

General Scott is now a candidate for the Presidency. To us, it seems almost to be regretted that his name should be brought forward. He stands high, now, in the affections of his countrymen. A soldier whose escutcheon is unstained, his soldier-like sensibility to the lightest reproach will be deeply wounded by the weapons of political warfare. Judging from the past, he will be assailed with fierce detraction; his campaigns will be critically canvassed by lip-valiant whipsters, heroes of a militia muster or review; all that the malignant ingenuity of partizans, reckless of every thing but success, can invent, will be said against him. It is sad to think that the good name of such a man will be tossed about in the rough play of political contest, as a thing nothing worth.—*Ravenna(O) Star.*

From the New York Express.

LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

WASHINGON, 15th Nov, 1841.

To the Editors of the New York Express, the same paper my old friend Mr. Dwight printed a spell ago.

MR. EDITORS:—

I tell'd you in my last letter that Capting Tyler had gone to Virginny---and that whilst he was gone, I was to put all the bank plans into my *fanning mill* and blow the *chaff* off the *clear corn*. Well, this has been no fool of a job I can tell you, for out of more than a two bushel basket of *plans*, there aint more than about a double handfull of solid clear corn left.

Captain Tyler has now got back from Virginny, and when I showed him my *siftings*, "well", says he, "Major your mill has made a small matter on't any how---but there is enuf left for seed."

"Jest exactly," says I, "and if we can't raise enuf from this small parcel for all our purposes then I'm mistaken." "Now Major," says Capting Tyler, "I should like to know your notions about this matter, for we have got all other things in a good train except this plagy money matter—if we can only get that going right then we can say to all creation—*all* the fields are planted and if Providence smiles on us—we shall have good crops." "That is a fact," says I, "and if you'll listen, I'll tell you a story in as short order as I can." The Capting took his seat and pinted his nose right at me, and there is one thing I have particularly noticed in the Capting, which is not the case with most folks—and that is whichever way his *nose* pints it is a sartin sign that he *looks* that way, so there is no mistake about it.

"Well, in the first place, we settled the business about the origin of *money*—how and why it was invented—first iron money, next brass and copper money—next silver and gold money, and how in the process of time and digging and mining, iron money, got out of fashion, next brass and copper money, and now in England, even silver money, as a "legal tender," but upon the whole as yet, that silver and gold are at the present day *money*,—but there is no telling how soon, by science and digging that even one or both these metals may not be found so abundant as to make them too common for constitutional money, or what folks call *measures of value*—just as iron, or brass, or copper have become. Well, that being settled, we next examined into paper money, how was that invented—being a *representative* of money—that is, a kind of money—that not only represents gold and silver, but houses and farms, and wheat, and pork, and beef, and ships and merchandise, and every thing else in creation, called *property*.

"Now," says I, Capting Tyler, keep your nose to this pint (for as I said afore, the Capting's nose carries both his eyes and ears along with it, and the Capting's nose is an *almighty* nose, and the Duke of Wellington's is but a *pug* to it,) "now," says I, "ever since paper money was invented by the great *democratic party* of creation, who insisted that industry and property was as good, and should be represented as well as mere gold and silver—they begun a *new* war between money on one side and property and industry on the other—that is, money wanted to get hold of as much property and industry as possible, and property and industry wanted to get hold of as much money as possible—each of course tryin to depreciate the other."

"In this state of things," says I, "what was and is the true duty of Government, whose duty it is to protect alike the owners of money and the owners of property and industry—(property and industry being one and the same thing) for industry creates property."

Here we broke off, as it was getting late, and went to sleep upon it, and I would advise folks generally to do the same thing, providing they *think* well over the matter, and understand it well before reading further."

Well the next day we turned agin and went over the whole matter. As history and facts tell us how at one time when all was snug and all branches of industry was working along smoothly, *Government* took a notion to let folks manage their own paper money, and broke up the old balance wheel—and then how *State Banks*, and States themselves all went to work making an extra batch of Bills and Bonds and all kinds of *promises* to pay---and all considered as money---and then of course how *high property* got—for land and wheat and pork and wages, and all, will and must rise in price just so far as you cheapen money by making it too plenty---and then how Government got alarmed and issued *Specie Circulars*, and wouldn't take any kind of money but *hard money*, and smashed away against all banks and paper money makers, bills, bonds, notes and mortgages, and brought a bushel measure right down to a quart pot---calling every man a *rascally speculator* who got caught on the wrong side of the fence. So that a good many folks who did not keep the run of things were like a man who borrowed ice in January and agreed to pay it back in August---but government folks who held fat offices didn't feel this as much—their pay was *the same in gold*—and of course the more valuable gold became the better for them. Why, says I, Capting Tyler, if you bring all kind of property down to gold and silver, and measure it by that standard alone, and have no other kind of money, then I say, giving all the property in the Union its fair chance, you could with one year of your wages (which you have a right to take in gold) buy more *property* than you could shake a stick at. Now is that fair and reasonable? Is it right and just that this war of *money* against *property* should go on till it gets to scalping, or shall the whole People by the *Government* put a stop to it, and so adjust matters that "*proprety owners*" and "*money owners*" shall both have a fair chance?

If a man buys a farm and pays down half in cash and mortgages the balance, and Government adopts measures that changes money matters suddenly, and when pay day comes he finds what was worth a dollar is not worth ten cents in "Constitutional money," away goes his farm and he is a beggar,—and just so it is with every body except the shaver and the fat office holder. This ought not to be so, and must not be so. It is the duty of the Government to prevent it—and if *the Constitution* don't say so in so many words it only shows that the wise folks who made it did not think it necessary to add to what it does say—that it was the object and end of the People by their Government to make themselves as happy and prosperous as they could. That is what I call an honest and fair construction of all doubtful pints.

The country, says I, is now in trouble. Some of the States can't pay their just debts because the people of those States are *jam'd*---there is *property* enuf and *industry* enuf all ready to make a flea-bite of the *debts*, and instead of being the scum of the world, on that part on't we own, we are able to put the boot on the other foot just as easy as to say so. And with that I handed over to the Capting that part of clean corn I had been fanning the chaff from, and I tell'd him it was his business and Mr. Forward's business to see to the planting on't. I had done my work in fanning off the chaff and now they must do theirs, and if they did not know how, then let "*the People Congress*" do it---that the evil upon the country had past off from "the rascally and *unpopular* Banks" and got down among the "*popularity*" itself---and this made a new question on't, and had nothing to do with *Vetoes* as it once had ---for it had reach'd a pint that a *Veto* could not cure or remedy." And here I left the matter---and now if you want to know more about it, I refer you to Capting Tyler's next message and Forward's Treasury report, and if you don't find it there then look to Congress. And in the mean time if you want to trade safely, borrow ice in August and agree to return the *same quantity* in January, for every other other bargain is unsartin till Government does something to settle this money question.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
J. DOWNING, Major, &c., &c., &c.,

BRITISH POWER IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The British Crown has recently made a considerable addition to its possessions in Central America. Formal possession, it seems has been taken of the district of country known as the Musquito Coast. The N. Y. Courier says that the pretext upon which this proceeding was grounded, was that some time since the King of the Musquito Shore departed this life, and left behind him a last will and testament, in which he bequeathed to his beloved cousin, Queen Victoria of Great Britain, all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, including, of course, the whole domain of the Musquito Shore. The illustrious legatee, it appears, has not been slow in accepting the bequest; and prompt steps have been taken to acquire seizure of the territory. A British sloop of war was sent to the Musquito Country to enforce the will of the deceased King. In pursuance of this design, San Juan, the capital, was taken possession of by a British officer, and a new King, appointed by her Majesty of Great Britain, was proclaimed. Thus has a rich and extensive region of our continent been acquired by the British crown without cost or trouble.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

PORK PROSPECTS.—We regret to have to say that the prospect of obtaining a living price by the farmers for their surplus pork this season is bad. At Cincinnati the great pork mart, the dealers are very reluctant to make contracts, even at $2,00 per hundred for heavy hogs.

At Chillicothe, the Advertiser says "a few engagements have been made by the packers for heavy pork, at $2 per 100 lbs. neat, and we understand they are unwilling to make any large contracts at present even at that price. It is most probable that the farmers will put up their own pork to a considerable extent, during the present season."

The highest price paid for heavy hogs in this city we believe is $2,50 per hundred.—*Clev. Herald.*

New Counterfeit.—Lancaster (Ohio) Bank Fives, new plate, letter B, vignette a harvest scene, a reaper leaning against a tree, with a female sitting at its foot, and a man reaping in the distance; signed M. Garaghty, Cashier, J. Creed, President. The resemblance throughout which this counterfeit bears to the genuine note is very close and will deceive the unwary. It is most defective in the signature of J. Creed and in the engraving of the medallion head on the left side.—*Wheeling Times.*

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.—The Report of the Tennessee Penitentiary has been published, showing the condition of it for the two years ending 30th September. It appears that there were 178 convicts then in confinement. The habits of part of these convicts are thus stated:

Constantly drunk	84
Common drunkards	30
Occasionally drunk, and constant drinkers	28
Temperate	20
Always temperate	15

—*Penna. Inq.*

Mr. Lyell, the celebrated English geologist, is lecturing before the Lowell Institute in Boston.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

THE POPULAR VOTE of Ohio shows a Whig majority of 2040, at the late election, although the Locos have secured a majority in both Houses. So much for Loco Foco districting of the State.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—The Jerseyman of the 3d inst. published at Morristown, says: On Sunday morning the 24th ult., Mr. Geo. Vanduyne of Pequannac township, in this county, aged about 30 years, was found lying on the fire in his own house, literally roasted to death. On Saturday evening he purchased a quart of whiskey as usual "to keep Sunday," and during the night, whilst intoxicated, flogged his wife. On Sunday morning he plied his bottle again, and his wife, fearing another flagellation during his intoxication, took her only child and went to a neighbor's a few rods distant, leaving him sitting in a chair by the fire. Some time after an unusual smoke was discovered pouring from Vanduyne's chimney, when Mrs. V. and some of the neighbors went to the house and discovered him lying on the fire lifeless, with his breast, bowels and body so burned that it was with difficulty he could be removed.—*N. Y. Amer.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A DAUGHTER SHOT BY HER FATHER.---An accident of the most deplorable and melancholy nature, causing the death of a young and beautiful female, occurred in the upper part of New York, on Monday morning. The N. Y. Courier says:

Mr. Noble, a master mason on the Croton Works, residing in Eighty-sixth street, having heard that persons had threatened to attack his house, has recently been in the habit of keeping loaded pistols in readiness in case of such an event. Yesterday morning some friends called to see him, and these pistols were lying on a chair, and one of the gentlemen without perceiving them sat upon them; but at the request of Mr. Noble, who said they were loaded, immediately got up, and Mr. N. took one of them up to shew it and raised the hammer. While in this position his finger slipped, and the hammer coming down upon the cap, which remained in the socket, the charge exploded, and horrible to state, the ball with which the pistol was loaded, struck his daughter, Jane Noble, who was standing two or three yards off, in the right side of the head, passing through the brain and causing instant death.

The unfortunate young lady was about twenty two years of age, and was as universally beloved, as her untimely end will be deplored.--- The wretched father is in a state of frenzy, and it is very questionable if he ever recovers his reason.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by the accidental discharge of a loaded pistol in the hands of her father.

The above adds another to the numerous dreadful warnings against the careless handling of loaded fire arms.---*Penna Inq.*

BETHANY COLLEGE.—This is a new institution, the chief buildings for which have been erected the past season, by Rev. Alexander Campbell, at his residence, Bethany, Va. The structure is large, and calculated for the accommodation and instruction of a great number of students. The first session began on the 1st of the present month, and on the next day the President, and three of the Professors, delivered addresses to a very large audience. The students in attendance, we learn from the Brooke County Transcript, numbered not far short of 100. The energy and ability of Mr. Campbell, will doubtless render this one of the best literary institutions in the country.---*Cin. Daily Message.*

GONE TO TEXAS.—We copy the following paragraph in relation to the murder of the Professor in Virginia by one of his pupils, from the New York Evening Tattler:

"Semmes, who murdered a Professor of the College of Virginia, has left his bail to settle the matter, and gone to Texas *for his health*. Consumption is a bad disease, and requires a gentle climate--but a halter is an affection of the throat much more dangerous and sudden, and any place is salubrious out of the bailiwick of John Ketch, Esq. It is monstrous that such murderers should be thus permitted to buy exemption from the penalty of the law; but no purchase money can bring his conscience over to quietness."

Another Proposed Treaty.---We learn that Gov. Doty has gone up the river to hold a treaty with the Winnebagoes. The specific object of this movement we have not learned, but suppose it to be to induce these Indians to remove north, to the Sioux purchase. We hope he may be successful.--- *Galena Gazette.*

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Mr. Lester, in his recently published work, entitled "The Glory and the Shame of England"—devotes a chapter to the origin, growth and abuse of British power, in the possessions of the East India Company. He states that 240 years ago, Elizabeth granted to a company of English merchants, an exclusive right to the commerce of India for 15 years. That the privileges of this company have been successfully renewed, until they now form an empire of 1,500,000 square miles, embracing 150,000,000 of subjects. The Native army of the Company comprises about 230,000 infantry and 26,000 cavalry; while about 8000 troops are levied in Europe, aided by about 20,000 of the Queen's regular army. Mr. Lester affirms that the entire population of this vast empire, are subjected to the most degrading servitude. Millions of them, it is estimated, are held in the most cruel bondage, while a vastly greater number are, in different forms, reduced to the condition of abject vassalage—bringing with it, in innumerable instances, a deeper degradation than any produced by West Indian and American Slavery. He affirms, that in consequence of the system practised, millions of the people of India have been starved to death. Mr. Bowring is quoted as having said at a public meeting in London, that while India possessed boundless tracts of land with every shade of climate fit for the best productions of the earth—yet men were perishing by thousands and hundreds of thousands from famine, while the storehouses of the East India Company were filled with bread wrung from their soil by a standing army. He says that in 1837, a famine in India swept off 500,000 people; and that it was brought on chiefly by robbing the population of the produce of their soil, to fill the coffers of the East India Company. It is added, that multitudes starve to death every year in India, because of the terribly oppressed landtax,—and that during the famines, uncounted multitudes sell themselves and their children into slavery, for bread to prevent their dying by starvation. The Duke of Wellington is quoted as having said, that he knew that in the hut of every Musselman soldier in the Indian army, is a female slave who accompanies him in all his marches. This is a strong picture, and although doubtless highly colored, it may well be placed among the list of evils which go to make up the "Shame of England."—*Penna. Inquirer.*

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—In 1801, a number of Baptist Missionaries published the new Testament in the language of Bengal. Mr. Lester mentions a fact connected with this subject, in the highest degree creditable to the Marquis of Wellesley. He states that when Cary was struggling under the embarrassments of poverty, Wellesley appointed him professor of the Bengalee and Sanscrit in the College of Fort William, with a salary of £1500. This mission has lived, and in addition to grammars, dictionaries, &c., its active spirits have translated and published the whole Bible in the Sanscrit, Bengalee, Hindoo, Mahratta, and Orissa languages. The New Testament has been published by them in 24 Indian dialects; nd Mr. L. mentions as an interesting fact, that 100,000,000 of idolators in India can now read the works of Christ in their own tongue. What a triumphant reply this, to such croakers as contend that missionaries sent among barbarians and idolators are of no use.—*Penna. Inquirer.*

From the United States Gazette.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER.—In looking back upon our record of the weather for several years, we find no month of October in which the average of the cold was so low, by four degrees, as the one just closed—the average of the whole month being 50, viz: at sunrise, 44; at two o'clock, 58; and at ten P. M. 48. Whereas the average of October 1840, was 54, and that of 1839 was 56. The other months of October, from 1838 to 1839, were from 54 to 56.

The quantity of rain which fell during the month was very small, being only 3¼ inches.—That which fell during the corresponding month of last year was within a fraction of six inches.

At sunrise on the 26th the mercury was down to 28, which is four degrees below the freezing point, and ice was from an eighth to a quarter of an inch thick. On the mornings of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24th 25th, 26th, and 27th, there was a slight frost in the vicinity of the city.—North and northwest winds prevailed a greater part of the month, and there was but very little falling weather. It was windy and cloudy, cold and uncomfortable, for many days in succession. Indeed, it was more like a November than an October month until the 27th, when the wind southed, and the atmosphere became mild and soft, and so continued until the month closed.

On the 3d of the month there was a violent northeast rain storm here; but further north east and upon the ocean, the storm was terrible and very disastrous, doing a vast amount of damage to shipping, &c. A person at Salem, Massachusetts, kept a record of the number of vessels which, to his knowledge, were either lost or experienced damage in the storm, and they amounted to one hundred and ninety; and it has been estimated that property in vessels, goods, &c., was destroyed to the amount of two millions of dollars.

The newspapers published immediately after the storm stated that, in Brunswick, New Jersey, the "storm was furious and the cold intense; the rain fell in torrents mingled with hail and snow." In the city of New York the rain poured and the wind blew a gale all day and night, carrying awnings and branches of trees before it like feathers, and doing considerable damage to shipping, &c. It was very similar in New Haven, and further north and east, where it also snowed and hailed, and the wind blew a gale. The Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Hills of New Hampshire, and the Catskill and Highlands in New York, were all covered with snow on the morning of the 4th, which is very uncommon indeed so early in the season.

From thirty to forty vessels, principally fishing schooners, owned in Gloucester and Marblehead, were entirely lost, with a part of their crews. Among the vessels particularly mentioned was the schooner Forest, with all her crew, by which thirty-one children are left fatherless. There were also between forty and fifty vessels lost on Cape Cod, and fifty dead bodies drifted on shore. The crews of those vessels must have numbered as many as three hundred persons, at least. The Boston Patriot of the 8th says: "Reports of disasters at sea, by the storm and gale of the 3d, still continues to reach us." The Quebec paper of Oct. 4th says "that the Amanda, Capt. Davis, from Limerick, Ireland, with passengers, was lost on Metis Point, and forty-one persons perished." It was only in May last that the Minstrel, from Limerick, was lost near the same place, and one hundred and thirty-seven passengers and eleven of the crew perished."

On the 8th of October there was a severe hail storm at Utica, New York, which destroyed much glass and did other damage. The hail was as large as walnuts and laid upon the ground in drifts the next morning. On the 24th snow fell in Geneva, New York, to the depth of four inches. It also fell on the same day at Pittsburgh, and in various other places both in the interior of Pennsylvania and in New York, from two to four inches. On the 25th there was a heavy fall of snow at Montreal; but the newspaper does not say how *heavy* or deep.

From Silliman's Journal of Science.

TOBACCO A REMEDY FOR ARSENIC.—A young lady in New Hampshire fell into the mistake, so often committed, of eating a portion of arsenic, which had been prepared for the destruction of rats. Painful symptoms soon led to inquiry, and her mistake was discovered. An elderly lady who was present, advised that she should be made to vomit, as speedily as possible, and as she had always felt a perfect loathing for tobacco in every shape, it was supposed that this would at once effect the purpose. A pipe was used, but without producing a nausea. She next chewed a large portion of strong tobacco, and swallowed the juice and that ever without a sensation of disgust.

A strong decoction was then made with hot water, of which she drank perhaps half a pint. Still there was neither nausea nor dizziness, nor did it operate at all, either as an emetic or cathartic. The painful sensations at her stomach, however, subsided, and she began to fell well. On the arrival of physicans, an emetic of blue vitriol was administered, and produced one operation. One or two days after there was a discharge of drak geen color, approaching to black. No ill consequences followed.

Another case occurred in the same place a few years subsequent, in which arsenic was taken through mistake, by a sick person, and she had employed tobacco with the same success. She, too, had always loathed the article, but now chewed it, and swallowed the saliva, without producing sickness at the stomach. No emetic was adminstered nor any other remedy.

PHRENOTYPICS.—Major Beniowski has been lately astonishing the visitors of the Royal Adelaide Gallery, by his wonderful attainments in the long-lost and little known art of Mnemonics. On Tuesday he gave a sufficient history of Artificial Memory, from the time of Aristotle and his pupil, Alexander the Great, down to that of Von Feinagle, Paris and Crook; and exemplified the excellence and utility of the art by submitting to the most rigid examination and cross-questioning, in the tabular departments of various languages and sciences; among others, in a system of Chronology, embracing the whole time from the creation of the world to A. D. 1815; here his rapid answers from the *fact* to the *date*, and from the *date* to the *fact*, elicited the most unanimous applause. Nor was this all: a date being given, and any one of *twelve* principal nations in the world named, he recited on the instant the event required; following the same with the parallel events in the eleven other nations as their names were pronounced. At a repetition of his exibition on Thursday, he commenced with a lesson, by which he quickly communicated the principles of the art to his auditory; who upon examination, were found to have learned a table of unconnected words in a few seconds: he did this in order to dispel a doubt that had been raised as to his power of communicating his method to others. He then distributed copies of the first Book of the Illiad, having the lines numbered, among the persons present,that they would express any number and he would recite the corresponding line; also, that they would recite particular lines, and he would give the corresponding numbers; all this he executed to admiration; and even offered to recite the whole book backwards, beginning with the last or 789th line! His most wonderful feat, however was the calculation of logarithms, from 1 to 100; this he did on the instant; that is; so soon as he had written down the number uttered by an auditor, he followed it by writing the logarith on the same line on the board, so that the person who had put the question might compare the result with the table in his hands; he performed the same series of difficult operations by *inversion:* that is, when the logarithm was given, he instantly wrote down the original, or radical number. We believe this to be the greatest effort of the human mind that has ever been attempted; nay, that it even exceeds the Major's own proposition to his pupils, that of enabling them to *learn any language perfectly in three weeks!* Already several classes of Phrenotypic pupils have been formed under his direction at the Adelaide Gallery.

England and America.—At a late public meeting in Liverpool, one of the speakers, just returned from this country, drew the following picture:—

"He said that having landed in America, he went first into the west, and found that a man who could do nothing but dig, could earn one dollar and a half a day, and that he could obtain board and lodging for two dollars and a half a week. The price of flour was then 12s. a barrel. He went down the river to New Orleans, and found the merchants there anxious to send this flour to England; but they were fearful to do so lest on its arrival there should be duty against it, and it should rot in the warehouses. The price was then 16s. in New Orleans, and in Liverpool 39s. He returned up the river, and just then news arrived of the proposed change in the corn laws. He should never forget the burst of enthusiasm with which this change was hailed. Hundreds of persons came to him and said, "Now we will have your manufactures—your fine muslins, cutlery, &c." And very anxious they were to have them. He left the west and went to the east. At Boston, he went out by a railway to a city containing 25,000 inhabitants; which was not in existence fifteen years ago. Now it had a capital invested in mills of more than £2,000,000 sterling. He saw the operatives turn out, and he could not distinguish the females from what were here called young ladies. They carried parasols. He inquired the wages there. He was told told that they were 2½ dollars, after paying all expenses of board. A spinner got 4½ dollars after paying all expenses of board. He returned from that city to Boston, and twelve days after was in Liverpool. The first sight he saw here was a woman picking up dung in the streets."

VACUUM.—Although this subject is not generally considered as belonging directly to the Mechanical Science, yet, it so frequently occurs that the success of a practical mechanic depends much on a knowledge of this subject that we shall explain some of its most important peculiarities and effects. Vacuum is understood to be a *total absence of every thing*:—a space full of, or consisting of, nothing. The usual method of producing it, is to extract the atmospheric air from an air-tight vessel, by means of an air pump. But the vacuum thus produced, is at best very imperfect. A more certain and effectual method is, to first fill the vessel—a glass globe for instance—with mercury, or with boiled oil, which is not capable of evaporation; then pump out the fluid. In a vessel thus vacated, the order of nature is apparantly changed, with regard to many articles that may be placed in it. The lightest feather will fall from the top to the bottom with thesame rapidity as a leaden ball. Some kinds of liquids being placed in it, will boil spontaneously, without heat. Ice being placed in it will crack to pieces, by the expansive force of the air which it cuntains. Any live animal immediately swells and expires. A bell placed in it, can not be made to ring, although struck with a hammer. Water will evaporate rapidly, even without heat, and proportionably more so, being heated.

On this account, a partial vacuum being maintained by air pumps kept in constant operation has been recently introduced and is employed to facilitate evaporation in the manufacture of sugar, and in producing the crytallization of neutral salts. Hydrogen, carbonic and other gasses, may be produced with double the facility in vacuum, that can be done in the open air. A burning candle being placed in vacuum, becomes extinguished as suddenly as it it were plunged in water. A ready method of producing vacuum for business purposes, is to expel atmospheric air from a large iron cylinder, by a column of steam; and then condensing the steam by conducting it into cold water, in a manner similar to that of the original steam engine. In this way, by a suitable arrangement of different cylinders, more than twenty times the quantity of vacuum may be produced, in proportion to the quantity of fuel used, than can be done by employing steam to drive or operate air pumps for this purpose.—Timber of any kind, fruit or other articles may be much more rapidly and effectually dried and seasoned in vacuum, than in air; paintings and varnishes will more readily dry or consolidate in it; and we cannot but believe it will in a short time be employed for a variety of purposes, in which its application has not been hitherto contemplated.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

A SCRAP ABOUT CHINA.

The present delicate position of the Chinese seems to impart additional interest to their history, ancient as well as modern. The era of the Chinese monarchy has been variously fixed, from 2952 to 2132 years before Christ, and the year 2637 was not long since fixed upon as the legal epoch by the authority of the then Emperor. In the third century before Christ, the wall of China was constructed to defend the frontiers against the inroads of the Huns. It is stated that their ancient—perhaps their original seat, was an extensive though

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

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D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 23, 1841.

"THE MASONIC MIRROR.—This new defender of the blood-stained "handmaid of religion" has nearly, if not altogether, turned the heads of some of the devotees of the Lodge. The building of Grand Lodges, and the starting of Newspapers devoted to Masonry, has aroused the benumbed faculties of some who have not for years dared to outrage public opinion by opening their mouths on the subject. Brother GRAYSON, of the Washington Examiner, is in ecstacies about the new "Mirror," which, if it reflected the true character of the dark and secret conclave, would be of value indeed, for one look would be enough to make any moral, upright man forever forswear the unholy precincts of the pretended temple of charity. But hear what GRAYSON says:

"The *Mirror* bids fair to reflect in an enviable light the *morally sublime principles* of the *inimitable institutions* of Masonry. The encouragement of such a periodical argues well for the *moral* and *enlightened views* of the people among whom it may be published. We trust the *Mirror* may receive a support in some degree worthy of the *noble cause* which it advocates."

"*Morally sublime principles*," forsooth! The first principle inculcated is to have the "cable tow" round your neck, and be sworn to help your brother out of difficulty, in every case, except *murder* and *treason*, and even these crimes are *not excepted* in the higher degrees. If your moral and enlightened brother has stolen, perjured himself, committed forgery, &c., &c., these *morally sublime* principles teach you to extricate him if in your power, and let him go unwhipt of justice—provided always, that these crimes are not committed against a brother mason—this would be *unmasonic conduct*.

"*Inimitable institutions!*"—True enough! We question if they can be imitated for their cruel heartlessness. Take an instance; for divulging the trifling and ridiculous secrets of an entered apprentice, the noodle is bound under no less penalty than to have his throat cut across, his tongue torn out by the roots, and his body buried in the rough sands of the sea where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours. Is not that inimitable? They must be a *moral* and *enlightened* people, indeed, to give support to a periodical for the maintainance of such "inimitable institutions."

MR. CLAY.—The Baltimore American, of Friday last, says that the rumor of the intended resignation of this distinguished statesman is probably unfounded. A letter from MR. CLAY to a gentleman in Baltimore, of the date of the 11th inst., made no allusion either to the writer's illness, or to any intention to resign his seat in the Senate.

We learn from the Maysville Eagle, that KEANE, who murdered his wife in that city in September last, has been tried, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. It is expected he will be executed in a few weeks.

OHIO RAIL ROAD.—The Cleveland Herald states that this work is soon to be commenced along the whole line between Huron and Cleveland.

CHAGRIN FALLS.—Considerable damage has been done lately at this village by a freshet. A large stone mill was nearly ruined—three mill dams and two or three bridges carried away—and two or three machine shops and other buildings materially injured.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—We learn from the New York American that one of the largest merchant vessels of that city has been loaded with an entire cargo of beef, pork, tongues, butter and cheese for England, and that it is expected "the adventure" will pay profit.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.—From St. Augustine of Nov. 7, we learn that on the 25th of October, while the steamer Wm. Gaston was standing off the bar at Fort Pierce, a pilot boat attempted to go out to her, and was capsized, the surf running very high, and a boy and three men belonging to the boat, and seven U. S. Soldiers were drowned. Immediately after the boat capsized, the Captain of the Gaston sent a yawl manned by four men to their assistance, but unfortunately this boat met the same fate, and three out of the four men were drowned; making fourteen lives lost in all.

THE UNITED STATES BANKING HOUSE.—The Philadelphia Gazette says that proposals have been made to sell to the Government this splendid building for a custom house.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Flour, Howard st. $6,25, from wagons $6,12½. *Hogs.*—Live hogs fetch $3,25 to $3,50 per hundred. Killed hogs $3,50 to $4,00 per 100 lbs. *Western bacon* very dull, and sells, for prime from 4 to 5 cents. *Lard* 7 cents. *Molasses*, Trindad, per hhd. 20 cents. *Sugar*, Porto Rico per hhd. $5,90 to $7,30. *New Orleans*, $6,50 to $5,80. No change in *Coffee*. *Wagon freight* to Pittsburgh, $1 per 100 lbs.

SHAME!—SHAME!!—The Tribune says that the corporation of New York city, has already licensed *four hundred more* grog shops than were in the city last year! This corporation must love the creature!

COPPER.—Two large wagon loads of Copper were received at Galena, on the 5th inst., from Mineral Point, Wis., the product of twelve days operation

ARRIVAL OF A STEAMBOAT ON THE CONESTOGA!—*Huzza!*—The steamboat "Edward Coleman" arrived yesterday at 12 o'clock from Baltimore, via the Susquehanna canal and Conestoga slackwater navigation, and is now lying at Graeff's Landing. So that our ancient city is at last a port of entry.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.*

From the New York American of Nov. 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steam Ship

CALEDONIA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Thursday evening, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst., thus making her passage in but little over 14 days. She started from Liverpool with 42 passengers, six of whom she left at Halifax, and received on board seven for Boston.

The packet ship George Washington arrived at Liverpool Oct. 25, 16 days from New York, with papers to the 9th, containing reports of the commencement of the trial of McLeod.—The Acadia arrived on the 29th, having left Boston on the 16th, and carried out the news of his acquittal, and also of the surrender of Grogan. The trial was immediately published in extenso in the London papers. We subjoin the remarks of the Morning Chronicle.

From the Morning Chronicle.

A considerable portion of our paper to-day is occupied with the trial of McLeod, an outline of which appeared in a second edition of Saturday's Chronicle. The result of this trial might have been easily anticipated from the proceedings of the three first days, published and commented upon in the Chronicle last week. The manner, however, in which the investigation has been conducted is highly creditable to the character of the judicial tribunals of America. Had the case been one affecting an American subject in England, and triable at one of our assizes, we could not have wished the mere formal proceedings to have passed off otherwise than they did at Utica.

The question of McLeod's "triability" at all is, however, another matter, and one upon which if we are to credit the Tory press, Lord Aberdeen is determined to make a stand in opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court of New York. Is this one of the questions his lordship intends to submit to the arbitration of Louis Phillippe? On Friday last we intimated our belief that the British Government intended to have recourse to some such method of at once complimenting a doubtful ally and compromising a question of national interest. The Morning Herald, usually well informed upon questions of Tory foreign policy, says, on Saturday:

"We have reason to believe that if any serious difference should arise between Great Britain and the U. States of America, relative to the trial of McLeod, the North-eastern boundary, or any other question pending between both countries, our Government has agreed to accept the mediation of France, which mediation has been offered as a guarantee of peace and good will between the French and English Cabinets."

Relative to the trial of McLeod, no question is likely to arise between England and America. The question of international law involved in the Caroline affair is not a question for arbitration. We might as well appeal to Louis Philippe from a decision of the Queen's Bench. It is a mere question of law (upon the *facts* of the case there can be *now* no doubt,) on which all the legal advisers of the Crown have given a decided opinion.

As to making the boundary question one of arbitration, it is the merest delusion to suppose that this would "settle" it. Why it has been arbitrated upon already. America refuses to be bound by the decision of the King of Holland. What guarantee has Lord Aberdeen that America will be bound by the decision of Louis Philippe, or is Louis Philippe an arbitrator such as England ought to accept upon such a question?

We cannot yet believe that this is to be the first step of Lord Aberdeen's foreign policy.

We do not believe either in the expediency or necessity of any arbitration of a third power for the adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain. Good faith, and honest purpose to do justly on both sides, would soon arrange every thing.

An extensive fraud has been attempted on the exchequer, by an issue of spurious notes.—The individual taken into custody was said to hold a high station in one of the government offices. The amount of the fraudulent issue is said to be as high as £150,000 or £200,000, according to the confession of the party. The bills do not appear to have been, strictly speaking, a forgery, for, according to general report, the signature of Lord Monteagle was obtained in a surreptitious manner. The papers are full of rumors and speculations on the subject. The Evening Chronicle, of Nov. 3, says:

The visible appearance—the distinguishing marks and features are perfectly identical in both, (the true and the false bills) and the public could not distinguish the genuine from the spurious, as the paper, the water-marks, the printing, and stamp are the same; they could not detect the counterfeit from any possible examination of the signature "Monteagle," seeing that genuine bills are confessedly in circulation on which the name "Monteagle" is signed by three different persons.

It is stated in the Liverpool Courier, that the offender, Smith, is a nephew of the late Sir Sydney Smith, and son to an aged and most respectable clergyman. His salary was £600 a year, and he had been expecting an advance to £700 His hopes being defeated by the economy which has been carried, of late, into all the public offices, he had recourse to forgery as a temporary expedient; and, from the sum of £500, has been led by those, of whom it is believed he has been the dupe, to the enormous amount above stated

The funds improved, November 3, nearly a quarter per cent.

Concerning markets copious details will be found under the proper head.

Business generally was dull, and money scarce. Cotton had fallen somewhat, while there had been some advance (owing to long continued wet weather,) in the grain and flour market.

The English funds rose somewhat on the annunciation of McLeod's acquittal, but at the latest date the stock exchange was considerably agitated by the fraud discovered in the issue of Exchequer Bills, of which an account will be found above.

Moreover, by reason of monthly instalments to be paid on the new French loan,—and most of which, it was conjectured would be supplied from London, and occasion a drain of bullion,—the Bank of England would not increase its circulation. The amount of its bullion, in the month of October, was £4,713,010—nearly twice as much as at the same period of the preceding year.

FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

A fire broke out in the tower of London on the 30th October, which was not completely subdued for three days The Armory was the only building destroyed. It contained about 250,000 muskets, (but 3,000 of which were saved,) and an almost innumerable quantity of trophies won by the army and navy of Britain, which were also destroyed. The building was 345 feet long. The loss is supposed, by the Times, to exceed $5,000,000.

The fire broke out in the Round Tower at half past 10 o'clock, and was discovered by the sentinel on duty without, who fired his musket, roused the battalion there quartered and the civil officers. The nine Tower engines were immediately brought out, but hardly water could be procured for one; the Tower was very high and when the city engines arrived the gates were locked and fresh orders were required before they could be admitted. By this time the upper part of the Tower was in flames, and the lower so fastened that hose could not be carried up. Still the water was deficient.

At half past 12 the conflagration had attained a fearful height. At 1 the Clock Tower fell in. The heat was now so intense that the burning Tower could not be approached. Explosions were continually taking place from ordnance, cartridges, &c., &c. The White Tower, the Jewel Tower, and the Church of St. Peter were in imminent danger. The ammunition from the first was hastily removed some to another magazine, but most of it thrown into the River.

The Jewel Tower was broken open, and the Crowns, Jewels, &c., hastily abstracted and carried to a place of safety, without loss.—The fire, however, did not extend farther, though it was not entirely subdued the next day. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

At a late meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell announced his intention of presenting a petition to the House of Commons, in his robes as lord mayor, in favor of a repeal of the union?

Lord Ellenborough had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace and kissed hands on being appointed governor-general of India.

It is stated that the greater part of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton turns out to be bad silver.

The cholera, it is said, has made its appearance in Bristol.

The accouchment of the Queen was daily expected—her Majesty had been indisposed, but had recovered her usual health.

FRANCE.—The Paris press continues very angry and very ignorant on the subject of the Revenue Law passed by Congress—and scolds and threatens abundantly, but harmlessly.

There appears to exist no longer any doubt of the intention of the French Government to disarm to a considerable extent. The Gazette des Tribunaux of Saturday states that a serious quarrel arose on Sunday, the 24th, among the laborers employed on the fortifications of Paris, in which four of the combatants were wounded, all of whom have since died.

The investigation into the late attack on the lives of the king's sons has led to the discovery of evidence that had either of the princes fallen, an insurrection in Paris and the provinces would have burst forth on an extensive scale. Arrests are every every day taking place, and documentary and other testimony is said to have fallen into the hands of the police. The garrison of Paris is held ready to act at a moment's notice, although no immediate outbreak is expected. The day had not been fixed for the trial of Quenisset, as every moment appears to afford fresh materials for the prosecution. The imputed proprieter and publisher of the Moniteur Republican, which was established in 1839, and has repeatedly expressed its approval of regicide, was tried on Saturday and acquitted. Five persons had already been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for their connection with this infamous publication.—The ground of acquittal on this last occasion was, that the accused had not been identified.

We lament to add, that in addition to the existence of the wide-spread conspiracy above referred o, a spirit of insubordination is rapidly extending itself throughout the French army. A soldier, of the name of Fromont, the seventh under sentence of death in the prison of the Abbaye, for the same offence, has been condemned for striking his superior officer.

SPAIN.—The insurrection in that hapless country seems quelled, and the insurgents' including O'Donnell, had taken refuge in France. The disavowal of Queen Christina of any participation in the movement, seems to have so disheartened, or disgusted, its chiefs, as to disconcert all effort. Nevertheless, both the Queen and Louis Philippe are believed by the Spanish authorities to have instigated the insurrection.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has issued several recent decrees intended to obliterate still more the nationality of Poland. Russian coins are to be substituted for those heretofore issued by the mint at Warsaw, and all accounts are to be kept in Russian currency after the 1st of January, 1842.

ITALY.—According to the table published by the Univers, the population of Rome, reckoned up to Easter last, was 158,868. In 1823 it was 148,458.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The Levant mail has arrived with letters from Constantinople of the 8th, and Alexandria of the 6th of October.

A most violent shock of an earthquake occurred at Constantinople on the night of the 5th, such indeed as the oldest inhabitant does not remember to have ever witnessed. The first shock, felt at twenty-five minutes after two in the morning, was strong and lasted for some time. The second at three o'clock, and lasted from twenty to twenty-five seconds. This was succeeded half an hour afterward by a third and slight shock; and at seven in the morning occurred a fourth. A great deal of damage was done in the Khan, at Constantinople, and in the surrounding villages many lives were said to have been lost; but our correspondent states that there were only five or six persons killed, though the loss of property is very extensive.

From the London Keepsake for 1842.

THE MAINTOPMAN'S DEATH-BED.

BY EDWARD HOWARD, AUTHOR OF 'RATTLIN THE REEFER,' ETC.

The assistant-surgeon, and the overgrown and womanishing looking youth who tended upon the afflicted, were the only persons in the sick-bay, excepting the departing seaman, John Rockwood. The evening breezes dallied gently with the white and extended sails, and made a melancholy music, peculiarly their own, among the tightened and well-sketched standing and running rigging. The sounds from these rough and noble harpstrings might, fancy-aided, have been thought to breathe a requiem of the most soothing melody to the dying maintopman.

There was that awful hush throughout the populous ship which, though not absolute silence, might be said to be something more still. The low moaning of the gentle winds, the faint plashings of the waves, and the careful tread of the few officers who were moving about, indicated that life and action still existed, but existed with a subdued solemnity, well befitting the quiet death-bed of the humble and the good.

The hardy and stalwart seamen were at quarters, and they whispered to each other in sorrowful accents that their shipmate was "going aloft," was "under way for the right place" "had tripped his anchor for glory," and in many other sea-taught and quaint expressions, intimated their convictions that he "was down in the good behavior list," and had secured "a good berth," where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary find rest.

The men had been mustered, whilst the slanting sunbeams streamed through the port-holes upon their glistening cutlasses; all the dreadful appurtenances belonging to "glorious war" had been reported ready for action, and secured for the night, and Capt. Dabricourt was on the point of ordering the first lieutenant to "beat the retreat," when the assistant-surgeon walked slowly and lightly across the quarter deck, and whispered the surgeon, who approached the captain, and communicated with him in a low tone.

The commander of the Majestic bowed his head sorrowfully at this information, and approaching the break of the quarter deck, commanded, in a subdued tone of voice, that the boatswain's mates should pass the word, fore and aft, for the men to disperse themselves quietly. One man on board was to hear no more the cheerful rattle of the "doubling drum."

Attended by the surgeon and his assistant, Captain Dabricourt proceeded to the sick-bay, and was soon standing near the hammock, where swung, on his death-bed, the honest, and once blithe maintopman, John Rockwood.

There was no chaplain on board. At the time of which we were speaking, there were, at most, but three or four clergymen dispersed among many ships and it was seldom that a single cruiser was so fortunate as to possess one. As Captain Dabricourt stood over the dying man, gazing wistfully in the wan countenance beneath him, he held open the prayer-book at the office of the visitation of the sick.

"Is he rational enough to benefit by divine consolation?" said the captain, addressing the surgeon.

"I hardly know, Captain Dabricourt. The poor fellow fancies that he is overlooking a party of agricultural laborers who are mowing down the grass in the green fields of his native village. He is very restless. Listen!"

"The scythes want sharpening, lubbers all!" murmured Rockwood. "See, the waving grass rises again fast—fast as they sweep it down. A ropeyarn for such mowers! They do no more than the summer wind as it sweeps over the fields—there—there—there!" and he pointed to the dancing waves, all green and joyous, which rose and fell not unlike the bending and rising grass in a meadow ready for the scythe.

Rockwood was then silent for a space, gazing intently through the port-hole upon the sea, and feebly nodding his head and waving his attenuated hand to the motion of the waters. "Yes," he continued, "I know that I am very ill, and it is terrible to die here, away from my gallant ship, and my jolly, jolly messmates. I always hoped to be buried in the cool blue seas, a thousand thousand fathoms down, below all the sharks. What a quiet, roomy, pleasant grave! No mould, no dirt, no filthy worms—but now, poor Jack] will be huddled into the church-yard, among the bones of a parcel of shore-going sinners, to rot in a six feet deep grave. How I hate that rotting! Mow away, mow away, ye lubbers! You see the grass is up again before ye have time to bring your scythes round."

An expressive look passed between the captain and the surgeon, which plainly indicated that they thought the poor fellow in extremity, and that they ought not to pray with, but for him. The captain then commenced, with a solemn voice, reading the prayers for the sick at the point of departure. When he came to the words—"We humbly commend the soul of this thy servant, our dear brother," the sailor rallied at the word brother, amazingly, for very strongly had the captain emphasized it.

"Brother! my Brother! Where is he? and where am I? No, no, no—your honor; you are not my brother;" and he made an abortive effort at the accustomed pluck at the forelock—the mark of deference to his comman ler; "I know better nor that: you are my captain—God bless you, sir."

"Your brother—your friend and brother, believe it," said the captain, placing much stress upon the words 'your friend and brother?'

"I cannot very well make out my bearings and distances," said Rockwood, hesitatingly, and with a very feeble voice. "I seem to be in two places at once—in my own village and my aunt's room, looking out upon the half-yearly parish land; and yet, things are about me that could only be on board ship. I am sure I've had a methody parson praying with me the last two glasses; and what vexes me is, that I, a thorough seaman, who have always done a seaman's duty, should be buried in a dirty grave ashore!" This was uttered with many interruptions, yet the meaning was distinct.

"John Rockwood," said the captain, "I never purposely, deceived any one. Collect yourself, my good friend. Believe it, that you are now very dangerously ill, on board his Majesty's ship Majestic."

"In deep sea, and in blue water?" asked the poor man anxiously.

"The water blue as midnight—the depth unfathomable. We have no soundings."

Then after a pause, the sailor said, in a very low, yet firm voice—"I am ready—ay—ready!"

"Then turn your thoughts with me to your Maker," replied Captain Dabricourt. He then read the necessary prayers, to which it was evident that the departing man attended devoutly, as, when the office was finished, he appeared to lapse into unconsciousness; those who were about him prepared to depart: his embrowned and now bony fingers were lifted, and he was imperfectly heard to ask—"Have I done my duty?"

"Gallantly, nobly, bravely—always—always!" said Captain Dabricourt, with a voice trembling with emotion.

"Alow and aloft—alow and aloft! Hurrah!" How faint, how pitiable was that dying shout. It was the last sound uttered by John Rockwood, the maintopman.

In the middle-watch, two of his messmates were assisting the sail-maker in sewing John up in a hammock, chanting, in a low voice, the simple dirge—"He's gone, what a hearty good fellow!"

"Give him a double allowance of shot," said one; "'cause as how, poor fellow, he had a notion that the deeper he went, it was more becoming to a regular out and out sailor. But it's my notion, that seeing as if we does our duty, it won't signify where we start from, when we are all mustered at the last day. We shall all be in time, depend on't!"

"I think so too," said the sail-maker.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 24, 1841.

OUR RIVERS.—We congratulate our shippers and river men, on the bright prospects before them for a few weeks. There are upwards of five feet water in the channel this morning and rising fast. The rise is principally from the Allegheny, and can be better depended upon for permanence than a rise from the sister stream. Several fine rafts of sawed lumber and shingles have already arrived, and we understand that a large quantity is expected as the rattmen were disappointed in a June flood. This rise will prove of immense advantage to our city. It will carry off our surplus stock of manufactured articles, and replenish our stocks of the raw material, as well as heavy groceries, &c. It will float off a fleet of coal boats as large as the Spanish Armada, carrying warmth and comfort to our sister cities below. It will enable the Allegheny raftmen to run their lumber to market, and return home laden with winter supplies of clothing, groceries, provisions, &c. The rising of the Nile to a proper height could hardly be hailed with more joy, or be attended with more beneficial results.

TOLLS.—The subject of high tolls on our State works has been a matter of much animadversion and complaint. The impression has generally prevailed, that it was owing to *high tolls* that *freights* were so *high* on our works. An intelligent gentleman of this city informed us some time since, that this was a mistake—that it was not so much owing to *high tolls* as to a want of *competition*. He stated that he had paid much attention to the subject of tolls, and had been at the pains to collect the rates of tolls charged on the various routes that could come into competition with our own works. We requested him to prepare a table exhibiting the results of his researches to the public. He has obligingly complied, and the table will be found in another column.

This matter will probably come up before the next Legislature, and correct information on the subject is of great importance. We sincerely trust that the whole matter will be dispassionately and carefully inquired into, and such provision made as will bring our works into a fair competition with the New York route.

We are decidedly in favor of the plan to make such arrangements as will render it possible for a person with a small capital to enter into the carrying trade. Let provision be made for taking boats over the Portage Rail Road by the state, then a person with one boat and a couple of horses could commence business.—The competition would soon be so great that freights would be brought as low as on any other canal. This is the great secret of low freights on the Ohio and New York Canals, and would doubtless be attended with the same results on our works.

It is of much moment to the state that the matter should be looked into at an early day, and that any changes that may be devised should be known soon, to give an opportunity to persons who wish to enter into the carrying trade to make preparations.

We trust that no party feeling will be suffered to intrude in this matter. It concerns the whole State. Our state credit and honor is at stake, and we call upon our brethren of the press, without distinction of party, to join with us in urging a thorough examination of this subject by the proper authorities at an early day, that we may not continue to experience the deep mortification of seeing our trade carried off by other routes, owing to *high freights*.

TOWANDA BANK.—The Inquirer of Monday last says that Towanda Notes are not generally received in Philadelphia, and that they were selling at 25 or 30 per cent. Some brokers declined purchasing at all.

MENDIAN NEGROES.—These Africans have lately been on a tour through Massachusetts and Connecticut, for the purpose of collecting money to enable them to retire to their native country, and have realized about $1,000 after paying their travelling expenses.

HOME SQUADRON.—Commodore STEWART has been appointed to command the Home Squadron.

For the Gazette.

HENRY CLAY.

MR. WHITE:—I was both surprised and grieved by the statement that Mr. Clay was about to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, and I am pleased to learn that some ground is left for a hope that the previous information is unfounded rumor. My own decided opinion is that that distinguished Senator cannot, under any circumstances, with credit to himself, abandon his seat in the Senate at this time. Even ill health would scarcely form a satisfactory reason for such a withdrawal at the present moment.

The approaching session of Congress will be a most important and interesting one. It will be the last before the Compromise Act will have effected its full reduction of the duties; and before it closes, some action in relation to the Tariff must take place.

That Act provides for a *Home Valuation* of Imports, and it is already foreseen that the mode of fixing that valuation will be a subject of very great difficulty; and will give rise, in all probability, to a very angry discussion of the whole question as to the future policy of the Government in relation to protection.

In such a discussion, and especially in any doubts which may arise as to the intent of the Compromise Act, the presence of Mr. Clay would be very important. Probably at no time since he came into public life would his absence have been so sensibly felt as it will be next session, if he should resign.

His own position may, perhaps, be embarrassing; but he will greatly disappoint his friends, if he should not assume and defend it fearlessly.

It is related of that generous and high spirited Roman, Pompey the Great, that being once about to embark on board a vessel, while the heavens betokened a great and perilous storm, and being told that the voyage was a very dangerous one, and urged not to go, he exclaimed "*It is necessary to go, it is not necessary to live.*"

It is to be hoped that Mr. Clay will not be found to be less magnanimous than the great Roman, and that at least he will not be influenced to abandon his station by any thing less than most serious indisposition. His employment in the Senate will be much more noble than that of Pompey's voyage. The latter went to seek provisions for the idle and profligate populace of Rome while Mr. Clay may employ himself in the effort to secure to a free and industrious yeomanry the means of earning, by the sweat of their brows, honest and comfortable subsistence for their families.

His own measure, the Compromise Act, fixed the crisis as to protection or no protection for the Session of 1841-2 and his abandonment of his station for any thing less than the most urgent reasons, would expose him to the sneers and sarcasms of all his opponents.

TARIFF.

For the Gazette.

THE BOASTINGS OF FREEMASONRY.

MR. WHITE: On reading the address of the Committee, introductory to the able Report of the HON. JOHN C. SPENCER, on the triumph of Freemasonry over the laws, as published in your Extra of the 8th inst., where they speak of the condemnation of masonry by a Presbyterian Synod which assembled in this city, some twenty years ago, my mind was forcibly recalled to a declaration made and published shortly after that occurrence by John Grayson, then and still the masonic editor of the Washington (Pa.) Examiner, and the same man who has been puffing the "Masonic Mirror," a new organ of freemasonry at Maysville, Ky.—Speaking of the Synod and their notice of masonry, he used the following strong and significant language: "They have assailed an institution, THE MEMBERS OF WHICH, were they so disposed, COULD UPSET ANY HUMAN ORGANIZATION ON EARTH!!!"

What a commentary upon this declaration of Grayson's is the Report of Mr. Spencer. Truly indeed, in the Morgan trials, did the blood-stained order "upset" and trample upon the laws of the country, ("a human organization,") and most truly, indeed, did it baffle investigation and defeat the regular administration of justice.

COLDEN.

Dreadful Conflagration at Vicksburgh.

Two Squares Burnt, and about Thirty Houses Destroyed!!!

We stop the press, says the Vicksburg Whig, to announce the most destructive fire that has ever occurred in this city. It was discovered about 12 o'clock last night in the kitchen of N. Droz, Esq., on Main street, from whence the flames spread with frightful rapidity, destroying in their course two entire squares, on each side of Main from Cherry to Locust streets. The wind was blowing a perfect gale and the noble exertions of our gallant firemen were of but little avail, still all was done that strong arms and stout hearts could do to stay the progress of the destroying element.

At this late hour, wearied and worn down as we are, we cannot pretend to state the amount of the loss, but it must be immense. We are also unable to give the names of all the sufferers. The principla losers, however, must be W. H. Hunt & Co., furiture dealers, and the Messrs. Vogh of the Union Hotel.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

GEN. SCOTT.—We lay Gen. Scott's letter before our readers this week. It possesses a spirit of frankness and high-minded candor, that will at once recommend it to every reader. It will be seen that this avowal of his political principles was drawn from him in consequence of numerous calls for his opinions touching matters of public policy. There appears to be no non committalism about him. Gives an epitome of his political opinions in by-gone days, without fear or favor.—*New Lisbon Palladium.*

TOWANDA BANK.—We learn that this institution has issued ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in notes purporting to be issued under the act of May 4, 1841. This issue is in addition to the regular proportion which the bank was authorized to issue of the loan authorized by the act aforesaid—it has not gone through the form prescribed by the law—and is, we believe, illegal. It is not received by the State Treasurer. What the new state treasurer, who is to be, may feel his duty to be in regard to it, time alone can tell.

It is stated that the issue has been made by the bank under "the authority of the Governor."—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer.*

Air Springs.—Mr. Bissel, of Newark, New Jersey, has invented a species of air springs for rail road cars, which prevent the inconvenient jerking, which gives honest people the headache when they use the railroad. The invention consists of an air tight chamber, in which plays a piston, on which the carriage rests. The resistance of the air in the chamber supplies the springs. A car placed on four of these spring, and carrying about forty passengers, has been running on the New Jersey railroad for some time, and is found to answer all the purposes proposed by the inventor, and the springs have not once got out of order.—*U. S. Gazette.*

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

CANAL TOLLS.

MR. EDITOR:—We furnish annexed, for publication, a Table showing the amounts charged for Tolls on each *one hundred pounds* of Freight on the main lines of the New York and Ohio Canals, and on the different routes through Pennsylvania by Canals and Rail Roads.

In our estimates we have included the Tolls on Boats, and Tolls and Motive Power on Cars, reckoning 50,000 pounds as the average cargo of Boats, and 6,000 pounds as the average load of Cars.

We have added a column showing the Tolls charged on the Portage Rail Road; by deducting these from the charges on the Schuylkill and Union route, the Tolls charged on 309 miles of Canal are ascertained. The Toll between Columbia and Pittsburgh being deducted from the amounts charged on the State works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will show what the tolls are on the 82 miles of Rail Road between Columbia and Philadelphia.

Yours, &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1841.

	*Erie Canal, between Albany and Buffalo, 364 miles. Ohio Canal between Cleveland and Portsmouth, 309 miles.	Aggregate Toll on Erie and Ohio Canal between Albany and Portsmouth.	Pennsylvania State Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, 393 miles.	Pennsylvania route by way of Tide Water and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, including Towage.	Pennsylvania route by way of Schuylkill and Union Canal, 455 miles.†	Portage Rail Road, 36 miles.	Pennsylvania Works between Columbia and Pittsburgh, 311 miles.	‡Beaver to Akron by Pennsylvania and Cross-Cut Canal, 108 miles.	Akron to Cleveland by Ohio Canal 36 miles.
Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c.,	c. m. 17.8	c. m. 20.5	c. m. 38.3	c. m. 45.4	c. m. 39.3	c. m. 38.2	c. m. 9.0	c. m. 29.6	c. m. 9.5	c. m. 3.6
Anvils,	34.2	35.6	69.8	42.7	35.6	37.5	9.0	26.8	14.3	5.9
Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter and Tallow,	17.8	20.5	38.3	36.4	31.3	29.7	7.9	23.0	9.0	3.6
Burr Blocks, (foreign)	34.2	35.6	69.8	41.5	34.7	34.4	8.6	26.5	14.3	5.9
Clay, German	00.0	00.0	00.0	37.6	31.2	30.5	8.3	23.4	00.0	0.0
Coffee,	34.2	35.6	69.8	46.8	42.4	41.5	9.0	31.0	18.8	9.3
Copper,	34.2	35.6	69.9	59.6	54.0	51.2	10.8	39.6	19.4	9.3
Cotton,	17.8	26.2	44.0	25.8	22.4	17.6	7.2	14.0	8.4	3.6
Deer, Buffalo and Moose Skins,	19.6	20.5	40.1	39.9	38.3	35.4	9.0	24.1	9.0	3.6
Drugs and Medicines,	34.2	35.6	69.8	71.0	62.1	59.7	12.6	46.9	19.8	9.3
Dry Goods,	34.2	35.6	69.8	71.0	63.1	59.7	12.6	46.9	19.8	9.3
Feathers,	17.8	35.6	53.4	42.7	43.5	33.9	9.0	26.8	14.3	5.9
Fish, salted, (coast)	34.2	35.6	69.8	36.4	35.3	29.7	7.9	23.0	9.0	3.6
" " (lake)	17.8	20.5	38.3	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	3.6
Flour,	17.8	16.8	34.6	‡36.4	29.8	29.1	7.9	23.0	†5.7	3.6
Furniture, household,	34.2	35.6	69.8	58.4	62.8	52.5	10.4	39.3	19.4	9.3
Furs and Peltry,	37.8	37.1	74.9	65.5	62.6	56.6	12.6	41.4	15.2	5.9
Groceries, (except coffee,)	34.2	35.6	69.8	65.1	58.0	57.9	10.8	45.1	19.8	9.3
Gypsum,	*17.8	15.5	33.3	28.5	21.8	22.5	7.2	16.8	6.1	2.4
Hardware and Cutlery,	34.2	35.6	69.8	54.1	46.5	44.5	10.8	34.1	19.0	9.3
Hemp,	17.8	20.5	38.3	34.8	29.4	26.7	8.3	20.6	8.8	3.6
Hides, raw, domestic,	17.8	20.5	38.3	52.9	46.3	43.0	10.4	33.8	9.7	3.6
" " foreign,	19.6	20.5	40.1	59.6	52.5	50.0	10.8	39.6	10.1	3.6
Hops,	17.8	35.6	53.4	40.3	37.9	34.8	8.3	26.1	14.8	5.9
Iron, bar, rolled, slit, &c,	34.2	35.6	69.8	48.2	42.0	39.3	9.0	32.3	14.4	5.9
" Castings,	17.8	35.6	53.4	40.3	34.4	33.4	8.3	26.1	14.4	5.9
Lead, bar and pig, going east,	8.7	35.6	44.3	30.8	25.5	24.6	7.9	17.5	13.7	5.9
" " going west,	34.2	35.6	69.8	30.8	25.5	30.2	7.9	17.5	13.7	5.9
" White, Red and Litharge,	34.2	35.6	69.8	59.6	53.0	53.3	10.8	39.6	19.4	9.3
Leather,	34.2	35.6	69.8	66.3	59.9	56.7	11.2	45.5	15.6	5.9
Liquors, foreign,	34.2	35.6	69.8	58.4	54.7	52.5	10.4	39.3	19.4	9.3
" Whiskey and other domestic,	34.2	16.8	51.0	40.3	34.9	34.0	8	32.6	9.3	3.6
Marble, in block,	34.2	15.5	49.7	28.5	22.8	21.9	7.2	16.8	6.1	2.4
" manufactured,	34.2	35.6	69.8	53.3	49.3	47.6	9.7	35.8	15.0	5.9
Nails and Spikes,	34.2	35.6	69.8	53.3	47.3	45.8	9.7	35.8	15.0	5.9
Oil of all kinds,	34.2	35.6	69.8	50.5	45.6	45.1	9.7	33.1	14.8	5.9
Paints and Dye Stuffs,	34.2	35.6	69.8	59.6	52.5	52.8	10.8	39.6	15.2	9.3
Paper,	34.2	35.6	69.8	63.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 25, 1841.

The River is still rising. About 8 feet in the channel at present. Numerous boats are arriving and departing daily. The Forrest went up the Allegheny on yesterday evening.

Pittsburgh Markets.—Not much change in our markets since our last notice.

Flour is $5,50 at the river; $6 at retail.—Buckwheat flour sells at $1,50 per 100 lbs.—Oats 37½ cents per bushel.

The Tariff—Gen. Jackson's Opinions.—In lately looking over a speech of the Hon. Richard Biddle, on the tariff, our attention was attracted by an extract from Gen. Jackson's famous letter to Dr. Coleman, of 26th April, 1823. Then, when the spirit of party ism had comparatively little influence, and before the present lines of distinction were drawn, the tariff was a popular measure, and its friends spoke out manfully both in the South and North. Now, the South is almost universally opposed to a tariff, and a large party at the North, following the cry of their leaders, are ranged against protecting Home Industry, although their dearest interests are connected with it. But it is a Whig measure—that is sufficient to condemn it in the estimation of these wiseacres. Let any object, however laudable, and the benefits of which are self-evident, be supported by the Whig party, and branded as a Whig measure, and it is at once condemned and opposed by those who can see nothing good or praiseworthy except through Benton or Buchanan's spectacles. In order to show these persons what the opinions of Gen. Jackson were, before he was elevated to the Presidential chair, we copy the extract referred to, Gen. Jackson says:

"I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is *too much labor employed in agriculture;* and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out, at once, the remedy. *Draw from agriculture* this superabundant labor, *employ it in mechanism and manufactures*, thereby *creating a home market for your bread-stuffs*, and distributing labor to the most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. *Take from agriculture* in the United States six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will, at once, give a home market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own, or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy we shall be rendered paupers ourselves."

How different is the doctrine preached by the admirers of Gen. Jackson now. Now the cry is, down with the tariff, down with the banks, down with manufactures, down with every stimulus to American industry; while our country is being impoverished to pay foreigners for what we could easily manufacture ourselves.

Mr. Forward.—The Washington Correspondent of the United States Gazette, of the date of 19th Nov, says:

"There seems to be no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend some protective duties. He is sound in his views upon the tariff question, but is always *conciliatory*."

That is what we are afraid of. The friends of the tariff have always been too "*conciliatory*." They have yielded to the demands of the Anti-Tariff advocates, until *conciliation* in this matter has ceased to be a virtue. What we want now is action—prompt and decided action in favor of a discriminative tariff, to *protect* our home manufactures. We confess, however, that our hope of any relief at present is very small. We should be glad to find ourselves mistaken in this view—but things look dark for the friends of home industry.

A gentleman asked us a few days ago for Bennett's New York Herald. We wish it understood, that we do not allow that immoral sheet to enter our office. We would not permit our devil to peruse it for fear of his being corrupted.—*Havre de Grace Advocate.*

Our *odd*-fellow friend of the Advocate is somewhat *singular* in his taste in this degenerate age; though after that story about the *bustle* we don't much wonder at it. A man who would *blush* at that, would *run* at sight of the Herald.

New Doctrine.—Two of the "immortal thirteen," in the Senate of Tennessee, have avowed their determination to support a proposition for the two Houses to go, each by itself, into an election of two Senators to Congress, believing that to be the true and only way marked out by the Constitutions of the United States and Tennessee. Sensible chaps, these. They would succeed in electing in this way sometime between now and never. Thus it is that the old and established usages of the country are broken through with, one after another, when they stand in the way of Locofoco supremacy. Wonder which of these two it was that said lately in his speech, the "Plymouth Rock" was in the "Old Dominion?"

Prince de Joinville arrived in New York on Saturday last. He was to attend the great ball at Boston, and sundry dinners and a ball in New York, during this week, and to embark for France on Sunday next, in the Belle Poule.

A Buffalo paper contradicts the report that the Chautauque bank had suspended, and the Rochester Democrat denies the story that the Rochester city Bank had stopped. The Democrat says the bank is doing its accustomed business, and is in a sound condition.

Destructive Fire.—From the Mountpleasant, Westmoreland co., paper, we learn that on Sunday night, 14th inst., the barn of Dr. David Porter, situated about five miles from West Newton, in the Forks of Yough, was consumed by fire, together with *four head of horses and two head of stall-fed cattle*, 120 tons of hay, 300 dozen of wheat, about the same quantity of oats, and some rye. The loss is estimated at not less than four thousand dollars!

News.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says, "At a recent fire in Pittsburgh, a coach maker's shop was destroyed, and the Rail Road Depot saved with difficulty." All a mistake Mr. Inquirer. We don't happen to have a Rail Road Depot. Wish we had. Neither have we had a coach maker's shop destroyed by fire of late. Our firemen won't give the fire a chance.

Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith is lecturing in New York.

The Indiana Journal, printed at Indianopolis, says that the Globe has already opened its sluices of abuse and detraction upon Gen. Scott. It is an evidence that he, as a candidate for the Presidency, would be much feared by the Locos."

Libel Suit.—The libel suit of James Fenimore Cooper against James Watson Webb, editor of the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer, which was tried before the Circuit Court at Fonda last week, was given to the Jury on Friday, and, after an absence of six hours, they declared themselves utterly unable to agree, and were discharged.

Pistareens.—The National Gazette of Monday last says—"We caution the community to look well at their silver, as great quantities of pistareens have made their appearance here since the enforcement of the law in Cuba reducing their value, and are readily taken by the unwary for 25 cents each.

The Frederick Banks.—The correctness of the rumor that the Banks of Frederick were about to resume specie payments, which has been published in several papers, is denied by the Frederick Herald. "The Banks of Frederick, it is said, will be ready to resume when the other Banks of the State are—even the Frederick county bank, which was lately robbed of so much gold, has more specie on hand than notes in circulation.

RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

The settleing definitely of the doctrine of the *right of Instruction* is a mattter of vast importance to the permanence and stability of our republican institutions. Every thing calculated to enlighten on this subject should be examined with care and candor, and judged of on its own merits, and not according to preconceived opinions. The following remarks are from a new work on Democracy, by George Sidney Camp, lately published in New York. Some of the doctrines brought to view in this extract are original and striking, and worthy a careful examination.

The so-called right of instruction is a false pretence. Under our democratic form of government, whatever the people *do will*, they have the power to carry into effect. When, therefore, we are honored with what are styled "instructions from the people to their representatives"—instructions from a source whence we have a right to expect commands—we are certainly justified in the suspicion that these do not emanate from the people, but, more probably, from bodies of men who, having neither the right to command nor the right to instruct, hope to conceal the infirmity of their title under the moderation of their demands.

Let us examine and see who they usually are who thus presume to instruct the people's representatives, and whether they really are "the people," or have any warrant for it from the people.

And, first, let us understand what is meant by "the people." We mean *the whole people*, and nothing short of the whole people, or a majority of the whole acting simultaneously.—It is the government of the whole that alone constitutes self-government—democracy. Now this paramount democratic sovereignty is never called directly into action except in forming and settling a constitution, the very object of which is to define in what mode the will of the people shall ever after be authoratively expressed. That done we have done also with original or primary assemblies, that is, assemblies wherein the people act in their original absolute, and sovereign capacity. The people agree, by adopting a constitution, that they will no longer act in an irregular, disconnected manner, in separate, unorganized assemblies, and by individual plans and wills, but together only, and in the constituted mode. Town, and ward, and mass meetings, therefore, are by no means, in reality, what they are ordinarily styled, meetings of the people in their primary assemblies. Very respectable organs of public opinion they no doubt are, which are entitled to and will command, the respectful deference of every wise politician; but not organs of the sovereign will, which every representative would be peremptorily bound to obey. If these indiscriminate assemblages are, really, what they are so often called, the sovereign people in their primary capacity, they are certainly omnipotent; they can make and unmake laws; magistrates, constitutions; and if they are not, they are, as to political rights or political powers, nothing. If they have not all the rights of the original, sovereign people, they have no right to instruct. Let us proceed, therefore, from these meetings—in which we do not find the only people known to democracy as the arbiter of political differences, and which, when they assume to instruct the people's representatives seem, simply on the ground of having no authorized place in the body politic, to arrogate the paramount authority—to other and constitutional assemblages.

This pretended right to instruct is claimed, and most frequently exercised, by State Legislatures over representatives in Congress.

But what right have State Legislatures to instruct? It is their constitutional prerogative to elect one branch of the national Legislature; when, however, this election has taken place, that function is discharged; and they have no longer any duties in the premises until another vacancy occurs. When elected, the representative is not their agent.

They are not his principals or his constituents. He is a representative of the people, and so are they. The people have not authorized them to instruct this representative, nor placed it within the range of their duties or their powers; nay, a power to recall him was proposed, in the Convention, that framed the Constitution of the United States, to be given them, and the proposition was distinctly negatived. They have no more right to instruct him than he to instruct them. I have said they are not his constituents. The whole state does not comprise his constituents. He is a member of the Congress of the United States, and sworn to discharge his duty as such. The nation are his constituents. He is a representative, not of the part but of the whole. If the paramount interests of the nation at large clearly require the sacrifice of the particular interests of his single state, he is even conscientiously bound to vote for that sacrifice. Because the state, or the state Legislature, elected him, they are not, as a necessary consequence, to control him. The state names the representatives; but the state alone could never have given the power which he possesses to affect the whole Union, the origin of this power dates far back from the state election, at the formation of the grand national compact, and the nation at large are alone entitled to be considered as his political creators.

It is a bad division of labor, as well as an usurpation of power, for men who were elected to attend to State affairs to assume the control of those of the nation. Different powers are required; a different grade of intelligence; different means and opportunities of information and judgment. Is it not enough that so much time is consumed by Congress in debating the grounds of the different national parties; but must the same subjects be again debated and resettled by twenty-six individual State assemblies, to the great obstruction, if not entire neglect, of all domestic legislation; to say nothing of the cost, which would, in the aggregate, form no slight addition to national expenditure? No advocate for a strict construction of delegated powers can consistently maintain that, when the people have sent him to the State Capitol to attend only to those affairs that immediately concern the State, he has a right to usurp the functions or sit in judgment on the conduct of another agent of the people, despatched to a different place, on a distinct errand, and made constitutionally accountable only to the common master of both.

But do elections furnish an authoritative letter of instructions from the people to the representatives, of which he is bound to take notice; and is he bound, by democratic principles, when a successor of different politics has been elected, to vote in conformity with the opinions of his successor elect, or to resign? Elections, it is true, are authorities emanating from the sovereign people, because they are exercised in pursuance of the constitution established by the whole, and are therefore authoritative so far as they go. But what does such a result to an election signify? The present incumbent may have been elected on personal as well as political considerations, and at the last canvass not have been a candidate. Therefore, it does not necessarily signify that his political measures are so obnoxious as to prevent his being, in spite of his political course, after all, the preference of the people. Perchance the people, his immediate constituents, wish for a change, but a change *after* his term shall have expired, and he have an opportunity to bring his measures in some degree to a test, by carrying them out fairly to the close of that period. For this only he has any warrant, that the voice of the people, so far as it is the sovereign voice—the voice of democracy expressed in the constitutional mode—signifies in such an adverse election—what? (the election designates the *man* the Constitution, *for what object*)—that, after he shall have fulfilled his term, carrying out his measures to the end of it, then the officer elect shall *succeed*, not now immediately *supercede* and *supplant* him.

But, were it otherwise, the electors of the representive are but a part, and that a very small part, of his real constituents; and if the democratic principle bind him to observe the will of "the people," it is the will of the *whole* people; if the will of "his consituents," the will of the *whole* of his consituents—the nation at large; and thus, if the right of instruction by means of elections be effective at all, it can only take effect consistently with itself after the entire national majority shall have been settled; when the result must be, as by the magic of an enchanter's wand, by an instantaneous, complete, and overwhelming revolution, to expel utterly any such thing as opposition, and suffer the headlong torrent of a successful party to bear uninterruptedly away the entire legislation of the country.

This brings us to the final view of this discussion that, as we have seen, we can get no authoritative instructions from the real people to the representative, neither do the people choose to govern in this way; by imparting to their representatives the momentary changes and impulses of popular opinion; in taking which view it is our purpose to show likewise, that the right of the majority to govern is not, even according to the most latitudinarian democratic theory, by any means absolute and unqualified; and that the whole people, the sovereign people, being made up of a majority *and* a minority, some provision has been made for the opinions of that minority.

Fires.—The mails bring accounts of two disastrous fires to-day. The first, in Charlestown, Mass., was discovered about 3 o'clock Saturday morning, in a large Morocco Factory in Franklin Place, belonging to Mr. Geo. Emerson, of the firm of Loyd, Parker & Co. Boston. The building, together with three fronting dwellings, on Bartlett street and occupied by a number of poor families, was entirely destroyed. The dwelling houses were owned by Mr. P. J. Stone of Charlestown, and were insured for $1500.

The second was in the large woolen factory of the Union Manufacturing Co. of Claremont, N. H., which, with most of its machinery and contents, was entirely consumed. Loss about $20,000, of which $10,000 was insured in two offices in Boston. The fire is supposed to have originated from the friction of the machinery. —*N. Y. Amer, Nov* 22.

The Georgia Resignation.—Unwilling as we were to credit the rumor we are now obliged to announce the fact, that Wm. C. Dawson, the worthy and respected Representive in Congress from the State of Georgia, has resigned his seat.

At a Convention of the "State Rights" party, held at Milledgeville on the the 12th instant, George R. Gilmer, Charles Dougherty, and Augustus R. Wright were nominated as candidates to fill the vacancies in the Georgia representation in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Dawson, Alford and Nisbet. The election is to be held on the first Monday in January.—*National Intelligencer.*

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Pilatka, Nov. 15, 1841.

All things are going on quietly and smoothly. The Indians are coming in, in small parties, at nearly all the posts. On the 15th inst. eleven were brought in at this station, from the upper St. Johns, by a brother of Halleck Tustenuggee. He says there are no more on the river. It is true they are getting scarce.

The troops are moving towards the Everglades. The campaign is to open about the 1st. of December; we shall, no doubt, hear of their doings soon after that date. It is understood to be their intention to make a dash at the Prophet (so called) first, and then at any other party that may be heard of, or of which we have any idea. Success to the expedition.

Yours, &c.

Late and Interesting from Yucatan.

New Orleans, Nov. 11.

The Texas schooner of war San Antonio, Lieutenant Seeger commanding, arrived here yesterday morning, in seven days from Sisal, Yucatan. We are under obligations to Lieut. Seeger for full files of Yucatan papers up to the day of his departure, Tuesday, the 2d instant, and likewise for verbal intelligence later than that brought by the papers.

An act declaring Yucatan independent of Mexico, had been introduced into the Yucatan House of Representatives, and after a long and very interesting debate, had been passed by almost an unanimous vote. It was immediately taken up in the Senate, and a stormy discussion ensued. No doubt existed, however, of its speedy passage through that body, and its full enactment into a law.

The report that Santa Anna had been appointed Dictator in Mexico, had been semi-officially communicated to the government of Yucatan.

When the San Antonio left Sisal, there were in all seven vessels in port; the brig Lucinda and a barque, both of New York, and a schooner bound for New Orleans, ready to sail in a day or two, and four Spanish brigs.

The government of Yucatan had purchased a brig, which is to be armed with eighteen guns The naval force at present consists of ten guns and two armed schooners.

According to all accounts, Yucatan is rapidly improving under the new order of things, being even now fifty years in advance of the Mexican provinces generally.—*Pic.*

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, Nov. 13.

A gradual improvement is perceptible in nearly every department of trade. Receipts of all kinds of merchandize are heavy, and must soon give a new impulse to business transactions. Vast numbers of absentees have already returned, and will continue to come in by every conveyance for many weeks. The prospect is now that we shall have an unusual active business winter.

Cotton.—Since our last Wednesday's review, the market has continued active at the annexed quotations. Sales, about 3000 bales per day. The demand has not been confined for any particular market, the buyers for all quarters having taken a fair proportion.

Sugar.—The change in the article has been but trifling since Saturday. Sales during the same time amount to about 300 hhds. with an improved demand at former figures, viz—for new 4¾ a 6 cents; old 6¾ a 6¾ cents.

Tobacco.—The receipts of the last three days embrace only trifling lots from Missouri, and the market accordingly remains bare of supply.

Flour.—Although there is no decided improvement, holders are more firm as the week draws to a close. We notice sales from the Levee at $5¾ a 5¾; the latter price has been refused for some lots in good order on flat boats.

Lard.—We would place quotations at 6 to 7 cents, to embrace all qualities from fair to strictly prime; inferior could no doubt be bought much below our lowest figures.

Bagging and Rope.—Prices continue at 21 a 22, and 9¼ a 10 cts. for Kentucky.

Freights are dull. To Liverpool at 7-16th to ½d; to Havre 1 to 11-16th cent per lb; to New York and Boston $2 per bale. Arrivals from sea continue large.

Specie.—Mexican dollars are wanted for exportation Custom House funds are sold by brokers at 1¼ prem.; demand not large.

Exchange.—The demand exceeds the supply, and there has been an improvement in all the current exchanges. Some sterling has been sold as high as 11¼ prem., but we look upon it as a transient, sale, and have not advanced our quotations. Bank sterling held at 12.

On Philadelphia and Baltimore, little doing, as usual, at our quotations. Bank checks are to be had on Philadelphia at 1, and on Baltimore at 1¼.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The New York Tribune of Wednesday says:

'The Home League, for the Protection of American Labor and the Promotion of Reciprocal Commerce,' is quietly but steadily perfecting its organization, and extending its operations throughout the country. Measures are in progress for forming a State League, having its head here, with branches in every part of the State. Whenever the People of the Union shall have become acquainted with the objects of this association and the urgent necessity which exists for insisting on a just reciprocity in our commercial intercourse with Foreign Nations, it must be that they will heartily concur in and unite to urge forward the objects of 'The Home League.'

STATEMENT of the Principal Articles of Foreign Manufacture imported into the United States, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1840.

Articles.	Amount of Imports.
Woollen Manufactures,	$6,345,345
Cotton, do,	6,504,484
Silk, do,	10,982,191
Lace,	468,425
Carpeting,	338,501
Hats and Bonnets,	438,000
Boots and Shoes,	71,533
Leather,	473,091
Cabinet Ware,	86,275
Soap,	13,859
Manufactures of Iron and Steel,	7,324,482
" Flax and Hemp,	5,966,944
" Copper, Brass, Tin, Fewter and Lead,	362,423
Earthen and stone Wares,	2,010,231
Plated, Gilt and Japanned do.	166,072
Saddlery,	201,100
Worsted Stuff Goods,	2,387,338
Watches and parts,	420,959
Glass manufactures,	563,429
Cotton Bagging,	310,211
Oil Cloths,	33,648
Paper Hangings,	76,521
Paper,	76,124
Books,	210,764
Hair Cloth,	59,555
Brushes,	38,762
Jewelry,	201,590
Saltpetre,	24,172
Cigars,	869,434
White and Red Lead,	41,043
Sugar of Lead,	11,385
Cordage and Twine,	244,911
Corks,	56,186
Total,	$47,373,888
Exports of the above articles,	3,809,526
Consumption in the U. States,	$43,569,362

Most of the manufactures in the above list of imports, it will be observed, (remarks the New York Tribune) come in direct competition with articles made by our own manufacturers and mechanics. More than two thirds of the above imports might doubtless be advantageously manufactured in this country if we had adequate protecting duties. About two thirds of all our imports into the U. States, consist of luxuries, and manufactured articles which should be made here. Thus many millions are thrown away annually, keeping us always in debt to foreign countries.—*Balt. Amer.*

MARRIED—On the morning of Thursday, the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Barnett, Mr. John M. Cutter to Miss Susan Stirling all of this city.

Cutter didn't *cut* the printers by forgetting the cake.

DIED on Thursday morning the 16th inst, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. McFadden, Mrs. Jannet Russell, aged 78 years. The deceased was a native of Franklin County, and for many years past a resident of Washington County, Pa.

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Current Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 25.

ASHES, Pearl,	lb	5½@	6
Pot,	lb	4¾@	5
APPLES, Green,	bbl	1 50 @	2 00
Dried,	bush	75 @	87½
AXES,	doz	16 00 @	18 00
BEESWAX, Yellow American,	lb	22 @	25
BLOOMS, Juniata,	per ton	62 00 @	65 00
BEANS, Small White	bush	@	75
BROOMS,	doz	1 25 @	1 37
BUCKETS, Machine,	doz	4 00 @	5 50
COAL, by Wagon,	bush	5½@	6¼
CRANBERRIES,	bush	1 25 @	1 50
CANDLES, Mould,	lb	@	14
Dipped,	lb	@	10
Sperm,	lb	44 @	45
COFFEE, Havanna green	lb	12 @	13
St. Domingo,	lb	11 @	12
Rio,	lb	13 @	14
CHOCOLATE, No. 1,	lb	11 @	12½
CORDAGE, Hemp, tarred	lb	13 @	14
Manilla,	lb	15 @	17
White Rope,	lb	15 @	16
COPPER, Brazier's,	lb	32 @	35
Old,	lb	16 @	20
CASTINGS, assorted,	lb	@	3¾
Large Kettles,	lb	@	3¾
Heavy Castings,	lb	3 @	3¾
Tea Kettles,	doz	8 50 @	9 00
CORKS, Velvet,	gross	56 @	60
CIGARS, Spanish,	M	16 00 @	20 00
Half Spanish,	M	5 00 @	5 50
Melee,	M	3 50 @	4 00
American,	M	1 75 @	2 00
CIDER,	bbl	1 75 @	2 00
CORN MEAL,	bush	50 @	62
COTTON YARN, 5 to 15.	lb	24 @	31
Candlewick,	lb	@	24
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,			
Alum,	lb	6 @	7½
Brimstone,	lb	6 @	7
Shellac,	lb	20 @	25
Salts, Epsom,	lb	6½@	8
Madder, Dutch, hhds.	lb	@	17
do. do. in kgs.	lb	17 @	20
Oil Vitriol,	lb	6 @	7
Camphor,	lb	1 25 @	1 37½
Ginseng,	lb	25 @	30
Quinine,	lb	3 25 @	4 00
Saleratus,	lb	6 @	8
DYE STUFFS, Camwood,	lb	9 @	10
Fustic,	lb	4 @	4½
Logwood, Extract,	lb	23 @	30
do. Chipt,	lb	4 @	4½
Nicaragua,	lb	6 @	8
Copperas,	lb	2 @	3
FEATHERS,	lb	37½@	40
FISH, Shad,	bbl	12 00 @	12 50
Mackerel, No. 1.	bbl	18 00 @	18 50
do. No. 2,	bbl	15 00 @	16 50
do. No. 3,	bbl	9 00 @	10 00
Cod, Dry,	cwt	5 00 @	5 50
White Fish,	bbl	9 00 @	10 00
FLOUR, Superfine Wagons	bbl	5 50 @	5 62
do. from stores,	bbl	5 87 @	6 00
Bag,	cwt	3 00 @	3 50
FRUITS, Raisins,	box	2 00 @	3 00
do.	keg	3 25 @	3 50
Figs,	lb	12½@	15
Dates	lb	10 @	12½
Prunes,	lb	12 @	15
Almonds, soft shell	lb	18 @	20
Currants, Zante,	lb	17 @	18
Peaches, Dried,	bush	1 75 @	2 00
GUNPOWDER, Rifle	keg	5 00 @	6 00
Rock,	keg	3 50 @	4 50
GLUE, American,	lb	14 @	16
Irish,	lb	18 @	20
GLASS, window, 8 by 10.	box	2 75 @	3 25
10 by 12.	box	3 75 @	4 25
10 by 14.	box	@	6 00
11 by 17.	box	@	8 50
12 by 18.	box	@	9 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 00 @	1 06¼
Rye,	bush	45 @	50
Oats,	bush	25 @	28
Barley,	bush	62½@	
Corn,	bush	@	37½
HEMP,	cwt	7 00 @	8 00
HIDES, Spanish,	lb	16 @	18½
Missouri,	lb	13 @	15
Dry,	lb	8 @	10
Wet,	lb	5 @	6
HONEY,	gal	87 @	1 00
HOPS,	lb	35 @	40
HAY,	ton	10 00 @	12 00
INDIGO, Spanish float,	ceroon	1 50 @	1 75
Manilla,	case	1 50 @	1 62½
IRON, Bar, common sizes,	lb	4 @	5
do. small do.	lb	4½ @	7½
Lock	lb	5 @	5
Round and square,	lb	4 @	7
Hoop,	lb	4½@	8
Sheet,	lb	7 @	8½
Boiler,	lb	6½@	7
Nail rods,	lb	6 @	6½
Plough Slabs,	lb	@	5
Plough Wings,	lb	@	5½
LEAD, Pig and Bar,	lb	4½@	5½
Sheet,	lb	@	12½
LEATHER, Spanish Sole,	lb	24 @	27
Country do.	lb	23 @	25
Saddlers,	doz	25 00 @	28 00
Calf Skin,	doz	20 00 @	25 00
Upper,	doz	24 00 @	28 00
LINEN, tow,	yd	17 @	20
Brown flax,	yd	18 @	25
MOLASSES, Sugar House,	gal	45 @	50
New Orleans,	gal	31 @	33
Country,	gal	75@	1 00
NAILS, 3d	lb	@	7½
4d	lb	@	6½
5d	lb	@	5½
6d & 7d	lb	@	6½
8d & 9d	lb	@	5
10d, 12d, 16d & 20d	lb	@	4½
Spikes, Cut,	lb	5½@	6
TAR, Ohio,	bbl	4 00 @	5 00
Allegheny,	bbl	5 50 @	7 00
OILS, Tanners',	bbl	18 00 @	25 00
Linseed,	gal	88 @	90
Sperm, summer,	gal	1 20 @	1 25
do. winter,	gal	1 30 @	1 35
Whale,	gal	75 @	1 00
Castor,	gal	2 00 @	2 25
Sweet Oil,	basket	@	6 25
PAINTS, White Lead, dry,	lb	9 @	10
do. do. in oil,	keg	2 25 @	2 50
Red Lead,	lb	10 @	12
Venitian Red, English,	lb	6 @	8
do. do. American,	lb	@	4
Varnish, Copal,	gal	1 75 @	2 50
Litharge,	lb	9 @	10
Lamp black,	lb	9 @	11
Whiting,	lb	2½@	3
Prussian blue,	lb	90 @	1 25
Chrome yellow,	lb	37½@	44
Verdigris,	lb	45 @	50
Spirits Turpentine,	gal	53 @	60
Ochre, yellow, French,	lb	6 @	7
do. do. American.	lb	4 @	6
Chalk,	lb	2 @	3
PAPER, Pitts. Post, No. 1.	ream	@	3 75
do. do. No. 2.	ream	@	3 25
do. Cap, No. 1.	ream	@	3 50
do. do. No. 2.	ream	@	3 00
do. do. No. 3.	ream	@	2 50
Wrapping, Med.	ream	@	2 00
do. Crown,	ream	@	1 25
Bonnet Boards,	gross	@	5 25
PORTER and ALE,	bbl	6 00 @	7 00
PROVISIONS,			
Bacon, Hog round,	lb	5 @	6
do. Shoulders,	lb	3½ @	4
do. Sides,	lb	4 @	5
do. Hams,	lb	7 @	8
Bread, Pilot.	bbl	2 50 @	2 75
Crackers, water,	bbl	@	3 25
do butter,	bbl	@	4 00
Lard,	lb	6 @	6½
Butter, in kegs,	lb	5 @	6
do. in rolls,	lb	7 @	10
do. in market	lb	12 @	18
Cheese, Western Res.	lb	0 @	5½
RAGS,	lb	3 @	3¼
RICE, fresh in tierces	lb	5 @	6
STEEL, American Blister,	lb	@	5½
Spring Steel,	lb	@	6½
SADDLE TREES, Fall Backs.	doz	7 50 @	8 00
Side,	doz	10 00 @	15 00
SALT, No. 1,	bbl	1 50 @	1 62½
No. 2,	bbl	1 25 @	1 37½
SALT PETRE, refined,	lb	10 @	12
crude,	lb	@	8
SOAP, Resin,	lb	6 @	7
Variegated,	lb	12½@	13
SPICES, Cloves,	lb	31 @	37½
Cassia, in mats,	lb	30 @	37½
Ginger, Race,	lb	9 @	12½
Nutmegs,	lb	1 37 @	1 50
Pepper, sifted,	lb	11 @	12½
Allspice,	lb	9 @	10
SHOVELS and SPADES,	doz	7 50 @	12 00
SUGAR, New Orleans,	lb	7½ @	8¾
Havana, white,	lb	11½@	12½
Loaf, No. 1 to 8,	lb	13 @	16
SEEDS, Clover,	bush	3 75 @	4 00
Timothy,	bush	1 75 @	2 00
Flax,	bush	81½@	87½
SHOT,	bag	1 75 @	2 00
TEAS, Imperial,	lb	35 @	95
Gunpowder,	lb	35 @	95
Young Hyson,	lb	70 @	85
Puchong,	lb	70 @	80
TIN, Block,	lb	28 @	30
in plates,	box	12 00 @	13 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb	@	8
Rough,	lb	@	6
TOBACCO, W. T. 6 Twist,	lb	9¾@	10
Ky. Leaf,	cwt	4 00 @	10 00
Ladies' Twist,	lb	12 @	20
Cavendish, Va.	lb	30 @	37
Cavendish, Ky.	lb	11 @	12
Cuba,	lb	30 @	37
WOOL, Common,	lb	@	25
Half blood,	lb	@	28
3 th do.	lb	@	31
Full do.	lb	@	35
Prime,	lb	@	40

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Hanna & Turnbull, Paper Manufacturers, Steubenville, Ohio, take this opportunity to make known to the public that they have opened a Paper Warehouse in Pittsburgh, on Wood street, at No. 104, three doors south of Fifth street, for the sale of their paper, where they will keep constantly on hand a general supply of Paper, consisting of Writing, Wrapping, Printing, Letter, Tea and Wall Paper, Bonnet, Binders' and Fullers' Boards.

In connection with which, they will keep a full supply of Blank Books, and School Books. Likewise an extensive assortment of Flint Glassware — All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Rags and Tanners' Scraps.

Orders addressed to them at Steubenville, or to their Agent in Pittsburgh, H. R. Reynolds, for any particular size or quality of paper will be promptly attended to. H. R. Reynolds, is fully empowered to make all needful contracts, in the management of their business.

THOMPSON HANNA,
JAMES TURNBULL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1841.—w3m.

Window Sash, Axes, &c.—Just received a fresh supply of assorted Window Sash, the best C. S. Axes, Hatchets and Adzes by the dozen or single, and will sell with and without handles. Also, a new supply of the Balm of Life, School Books, red blue, and black Ink, and Stationery—and a large a supply of Christian Temperance, Farmers and Mechanics', Loomis' Magazine and Pittsburgh Almanacs, for 1842, for sale by the hundred, dozen or retail, on accommodating terms, for cash, good Paper Rags or approved exchange, at Harris' General Agency and Intelligence Office.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1841.—w3t&dtf.

A Vegetable & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: Impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

Caution.—Dr. BRANDRETH Never appoints Druggists and Pedlars as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never puchase at Drug Stores or of Pedlars—all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the True Brandreth's Pills, have an engraved certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next preceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such pills as they receive from Dr. B., or his traveling agents, who invariably has a power of attorney, proved before the clerk of the county of New-York.

Observe!—When you purchase pills, ask to see the certificate of agency: all who sell the *GENUINE PILLS HAVE ONE*, signed Dr. B. Brandreth, in his own hand writing.

Remember, the certificate is not letter press lithographed, or written—it is engraved. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions.

The following are the only authorized agents for the sale of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, in Allegheny County, Pa. ☞ Principal office, No 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Mr. John Glass.
East Liberty—Mr. Daniel Negly.
Wilkinsburgh—Edward Thompson.
Noblestown—John Johnson.
Stewarts Town—Chessman & Spaulding.
Clinton—Alexander Asdale.
Pleasant Hill—Presly Irwin.
Plum Township—David R. Coon.
M'Keesport—H. Rowland.
Fairview—George Power.
Birmingham—Peter Hoxworth
Elizabeth Town—C. F. Diehl.
Tarentum—Robert Smith Porter.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1841.—d&wly.

ESTRAY CALF.

Came to the subscriber in Robinson township, Allegheny county, some time in April last, a Red Calf, about one year old; with a white stripe along its back. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

MATTHEW HARBISON.

Nov. 22, 1841.—w3t.*

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Will be disposed of at auction, on the 30th of November next, at the Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa., the following articles of condemned property, belonging to the United States and sold by order of the President, to wit:

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PITTSBURGH...NOVEMBER 22, 1841.

THE RIVER.—Three and a half feet of water in the channel, by the marks, and rising.—From the fine rain Friday and Saturday last we may expect a handsome rise.

The Arcade and Relief arrived since our last from below, and the Orpheus from dock.

The West Point, Neptune, and Valley Forge, have steam up for St. Louis to-day, and the Carrier for Nashville.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—This state is doing better than was at first expected. Returns from 17 counties show the following vote:

Shattuck, Whig	6,471
Tucker, Locofoco,	4,994
Shattuck's Majority,	1,477
Members of Legislature elected, Whig,	25
" " " Locofoco,	8

CUBA.—The Advocate of last Saturday, in some remarks respecting *Cuba*, says that it is not improbable that that Island may seek admission into this union as a southern state, and intimates that this would be *more desirable* than its annexation to the crown of Great Britain.

In this matter we beg leave to differ with our neighbor. We certainly do not wish to see Cuba go to increase the already overgrown power of Great Britain, but better that than its attachment to these United States. There are two reasons why we should oppose this union of Cuba with this nation. First.—Our territory is large enough—almost too unwieldy *now* for the proper carrying out of the principles of a Republican government, and we should deprecate any addition to our territory other than that which lies on our western frontier. Even the addition of Canada we consider an event not to be desired, provided we can live in harmony with so near neighbors, stretching along so great a length of frontier, but the addition of a large and distant island, inhabited by a different race of people, requiring large expenditures in guarding the coast to prevent smuggling, &c., and in erecting fortifications, and opening up a new source of corruption of the public morals, we should consider a national calamity.

Secondly, we are opposed to this scheme because it would go to strengthen and perpetuate American slavery. If we had no other reason, this would be sufficient. We could not give our support to any thing that would tend to increase the slave power. The North is already suffering sufficiently by yielding up her rights, by compromises with the South, and she must not—nay, will not, see that power increased.

The trade of Cuba may be important to this country, but commercial prosperity is not the only thing to be considered in a government like ours, dependant upon a nice balance of power, a community of feeling and taste, a similarity of interests, and, especially, on public virtue and morality, for its perpetuation. Extend our territory as wide as some would desire, let our dominion prevail over Canada, Texas, Cuba, &c., and patriotism itself would be lost in the boundless extent, and we should fall to pieces from a very want of its conservative influence, and from an entire disseverance of interests.

But let who will have Cuba, we shall always possess a great part of its trade. England cannot supply Cuba with provisions, and she must get them from this country in exchange for her products. So that if England should manage to get possession of Cuba we should drive a profitable business with the inhabitants. But we do not look upon the matter as one of mere dollars and cents. If we should lose much by the annexation of Cuba with Great Britain, better for us to suffer a temporary loss, than to incur a permanent evil, and endanger the safety of our free institutions. It is the true interest of this nation to be satisfied with the territory at present acquired—possessing every advantage, and as great a variety as could be desired in soil, climate, productions, &c, and with a proper protection to our manufactures, capable of producing every thing necessary for the wants and happiness of man.

WAR.—Rumors of War with England are again becoming prevalent. The losses experienced by John Bull in American stocks has roused him up in good earnest. Preparations for war are making in all the English dockyards. Mr. WALSH, writing from Paris, says he has just opened a letter from a dispassionate friend in London, which says: "The conduct of your banks and joint-stock companies, inflicting injury on British pockets, has done more to create the present angry and accrimonious feeling here, than all the battles of the *two* wars, and all the excesses of the abusive press since the peace." We think it probable that the uneasy spirits on both sides of the water will never be satisfied till they have fought themselves into good humor.

MORE MASONRY.—"The Masonic Mirror"—"devoted to the interests of Free and Accepted Masons"—has just been started in Maysville, Ky. The Manufacturer in noticing it says, "we care nothing for Masonry, but we hope it may succeed." Oh, no—he "cares nothing for Masonry," but he hopes a paper "*devoted to the interests*" of Masonry "*may succeed.*" If a paper should be started *devoted* to the interests of *infidelity*, we suppose he would tell us he cared nothing for infidelity, but he hoped it would succeed.

From the Boston Atlas.

GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER.

We have placed in another column the letter of General Scott, published in the Newark Daily Advertiser, in the form of a circular, and intended as an answer to the various letters received by him from persons in different States, propounding political interrogatories. Its views and profession of principle, our readers will perceive, are sound Democratic Whig doctrines, and the same as recognised by the great Democratic Whig party of the Country. It will also be seen that the General is ready to become a candidate for the Presidency. Whatever may be thought of the expediency of discussing thus early the subject of the next Presidential election, no one can fail to see that the claims of General Scott to the favor of the great Republican Whig party, cannot be lost sight of, after this frank and manly exposition of his principles; and while we are not convinced that he has not been premature, as faithful chroniclers of passing events, we should be unmindful of our duty, did we neglect to present the matter to our readers. The question who is to be the Whig candidate for the next Presidency will, we trust, be decided by a Whig Convention—which, we also hope, will be at no distant date. Till then, we should be justified in nothing less than regarding GENERAL SCOTT as a prominent candidate for the favor of the Whigs—one who, if regularly nominated would receive our warm and cordial support—and one, too, who would certainly be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The letter of General Scott appears to meet with universal favor wherever it has been received.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE PRESIDENCY—GEN. SCOTT.

It seems impossible to keep the question of the succession suspended in this country. To such a magnitude has the patronage of the office grown—so vast an influence does it exert upon all the interests, the hopes and the fears of the people—so intimately does it interweave itself into all the concerns and business of life—that all men's thoughts are involuntarily turned towards it; and so soon as one struggle is ended another begins. This is a condition of things to be deplored by every patriot. It cannot well be, whilst this disturbing and agitating process is in operation, that the true and substantial interests of the people can be properly attended to.

But for the present, we must take things as they are, and make the most we can of the position in which we are placed. If we cannot prevent the premature agitation of this absorbing question, we must labor so to direct it, that as little evil as possible may ennre from it. It is in this spirit in which General Winfield Scot has acted; in the very delicate embarrassing position in which he has been placed, by the excessive anxiety of the public touching the next Presidency. No man, we take it, sees and deplores more deeply than does that gallant soldier and distinguished Patriot, the evils of this everlasting convulsion, and no man would go farther than he to prevent them. But assailed from various quarters by those who look to him as one fitted to preside over the destinies of his country, he has with the frankness of a soldier avowed his sentiments in relation to questions of public interest, and without declaring himself a candidate, intimates his willingness to serve his country in any post to which he may be called. We copy his letter—which the reader will find to be "every inch Whig"—and free from all non-committalism. He that runs may read.

From the Fredericksburgh Arena.

Gen. Scott in the field.—The movements in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency begin to mean something at last. The Globe of the 7th instant contains a letter from Gen. Scott, written as an answer to the numerous communications addressed to him, from various sources, upon the subject of his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. We have not space for the letter to-day. Suffice it to say that the sentiments and sympathies of the General are Whig, and having signified that, under certain circumstances, he would accept a nomination, and that his *principles* were *convictions*, the Globe leads the attack upon him. The Opposition do not appear to like the idea of his nomination. As it is likely that candidates for the Presidency in the future will, in default of their nomination for the first, be required to become candidates for the second, (when it is expedient and can be done consistently with the Constitution of the United States) it is not improbable that the name of Scott will figure upon the Whig ticket. He is a strong man, and his claims will be powerfully urged at the proper time. We say the *proper time*, for the letter of Gen. Scott does not present him in the attitude of a candidate, standing independent of Party action, but points to a Convention, and to a "union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

The following letter gives truly the impression of an intelligent man—but we trust his forebodings of war are excesssive.—*N Y. Amer.*

STATE OF FEELING, &c., IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Editor: I have had several conversations with three gentlemen who lately arrived here from Europe, whose means and opportunities of obtaining information in England are beyond all question.

From these gentlemen I understand that the war fever is very strong among all classes, and particularly among merchants of the higher grade; members of Parliament, officers, civil and military; that the violence of this feeling is so much stronger than is credited in this country; that they all expressed their surprise at the calmness which existed on the subject in the U. States.

The gentlemen alluded to are impressed with a belief that the opinion entertained here "there will not be a war," is erroneous,—that the McLeod affair was the least of our difficulties,—that the British Government, were determined to persevere in their "right of search"—that it was a common saying in the best circles in England that a "piece of bunting" was no evidence of national character, and should not, and ought not, to preclude search and examination. There can be no doubt that the feeling against this country never was so hostile as at the present moment. What effect the consideration of the unsettled state of Ireland, and the trouble and difficulties among the manufacturing interest may have with the Ministers, it is yet to be seen. No one acquainted with the real situation of our difficulties, can doubt that our negotiations are in a very *ticklish* and precarious situation, and that it will require all the address and ingenuity of our Great Premier, Mr. Webster, to get us out of the scrape.

The infamous conduct of many of our moneyed institutions, who have emptied the pockets of so many victims in England, taken together with the fear that many of the State Bonds will not be paid, has raised a prejudice against us, on the score of the fair dealing which I fear will remain for years, an indelible stain on the character of our countrymen, and prevent all credit being extended to them in their future money negotiations. Hundreds of merchants in New York who trusted their money in Mississippi and Alabama banks, and who now find their stock selling at a fifth of its former value, can well estimate the feelings of the English merchants who have purchased our "coupons," and now find themselves bankrupt in consequence. Men who lose their money under such circumstances will, and even do, complain, and justly; and the mortification, is that we have no excuse to offer for our conduct. In 1834, an American in Europe was every where received with kindness and confidence. Alas! "*Tempora mutantur*"—and we may truly and with deep regret add, in reference to our present standing abroad, "*et nos mutamar in illis.*" M.

LATEST FROM NEW GRENADA.—The British brig Jane, Capt. Pearman, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 25th ultimo, in six days from Carthagena. That city was still besieged by the insurgents, both by sea and land.—The Jane forced the blockade, and succeeded in landing her cargo, thus furnishing the Carthagenians with a supply of provisions for three or four months.—*Crescent City, of 9th inst.*

LATER TEXAS NEWS has been received at New Orleans. The Texan Navy, consisting of the sloop of war Austin, and the brigs Archer Wharton and Zavala, were fitting out for an expedition against Mexico, to act in concert with the Government of Yucatan. The Santa Fe expedition had arrived safely, and found every thing tranquil and trade brisk.

From Matamoras accounts were also received, though of no later date. The city continued unhealthy, and among the victims to the epidemic is mentioned the name of Mr. Breese, of New York. A correspondent of the N. O. Bulletin writes as follows:

It is with regret I have to inform you of the recent massacre at Agua Neuva, some ten leagues distant from Saltullo, on the route to Mexico, of 12 prisoners, among whom was Mr. Dimitt. As I have no "dates positive," I will give you the reports brought by several officers of the garrison, and also by several merchants belonging to this city; It is said that Mr. Dimitt procured a quantity of poison at Monteroy, which he mixed, or caused to be mixed with some liquor that was distributed among the guard, the consequence of which was the death of the sergeant of the guard, the corporal and two sentinels—that shortly after the deed was committed, it was discovered that the prisoners had made their escape, leaving Dimitt still in his tent—that on the alarm being given Capt. Sehiafino, in command of the escort, ordered his men in pursuit, who overtook the fleeing party of eleven, and they were shot on the very spot where they were captured—that Dimitt put an end to his life by poison—and that the remainder of the unfortunate captives will no doubt fall victims to the Mexicans, as they have no knowledge of country to enable them to escape. No other news."—*N. York American.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The bark Anahuac, Capt. Wilson, arrived here yesterday, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th ult., confirming our previous accounts of the defeat of Bustamente by Santa Anna. The Anahuac also brings accounts of the termination of the contest, which resulted in what is called a compromise: that is, electing Santa Anna Provisional President of the Republic. A Convention, it appears, was held at Mexico, on the 9th of October, of the Representatives of the different Departments of the Republic, and the next day they elected Santa Anna, who was immediately sworn into office. The news was received at Vera Cruz with great satisfaction. The Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract from a letter dated.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 12.

The flag of Santa Anna has been hoisted here, proclaiming him President of the Republic. He has triumphed over Bustamente, and has him in his hands. Merchandize now begins to be sent into the interior, but there is yet much doubt, as it is not known what Santa Anna will do.

The bark brings $11,635 in specie.

FIRE AT BATON ROUGE PENITENTIARY.—We learn from the Baton Rouge Gazette of Saturday, that about half past 10 o'clock on Thursday night last, a fire was discovered in the northern wing of the penitentiary. The alarm was immediately given, but notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions made, the flames had so far progressed that the northern wing was completely consumed. No other part of the building was damaged.

The fire, it is said originated in the shoemaker's shop, and is supposed to have been the work of an incedeniary.

The northern wing was occupied by the hospital, shoemaker's, tailors' and carpenters' shops, and provision room.

No damage occurred to the part of the buildings occupied by the officers, and in which are the cells of the prisioners. Some of the latter were let out under guard, to assist in extinguishing the fire.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Tremendous Yield—Long Island in the Ascendency.—We are often surprised with accounts from the West of the primeval soil and the abundance of its yield. We have heard nothing, however, from any part of the Union which surpasses the productiveness of the land of Samuel Carman, Esq., of Fire Place, on this Island. Two acres and three quarters of this highly cultivated farm have yielded the present fall 500 bushels of ears, equal to about 250 bushels of shelled corn, something over eighty-eight bushels to the acre.—*Brooklyn News.*

Sports of the West.—Yesterday, says the Little Rock Gazette of the 26th ult., two of our *antiques* went out to the Fourche bar, just below town, and killed 900 pigeons at 15 shots. This may seem rather a tall one, but the bar was densely covered with pigeons, and it was foggy immediately above and below the bar, so that the pigeons could not see their destroyers, until within the very jaws of destruction.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the New York American.

A WEEK IN VENICE, No. 1.

It has been often said that one of the pleasantest uses of foreign travel is the deeper impression it gives us of the reality of our knowledge. Our memory becomes a great port folio of views; and no sooner is a famous spot mentioned than one of these is spread before our mind's eye, bestowing upon the narrative wonderful vividness and truth. It is an animated back ground, which communicates so much of its own life to the story of the transaction, that we almost feel ourselves to have been present at the real scene.

"Yet doth Remembrance, like a Sovereign Prince,
For us a stately gallery maintain,"

of many such captivating pictures. And most delightful is it, to leave at times the din of business for the pleasant stillness of this shadowy gallery, and the contemplation of these pictures, all glowing with the golden light of the past.

Of all the cities in Europe that I saw, Edinburgh and Venice are those which arise thus in my memory—the most clearly defined and brightly colored. They are entirely unlike each other and all other cities. How indelibly does that old Edinboro' stamp itself upon the recollection—that town so full of abrupt elevations and startling contrasts, both natural and artificial—two towns, indeed, tied together by bridges, and seeming to have been built by different people, at different ages, for different purposes—one a mass of dingy, irregular, antique, and many storied houses toppling over narrow wynds—the other, laid out in magnificent avenues, in the grandest style of modern art, with Grecian colonnades, statues and parks; the whole overlooked on one side by a grim, frowning, feudal castle; and on the other, first by a beautiful hill adorned with elegant monumental structures and classic architecture, and beyond this a lofty mountain with bold, projecting crags and the most imposing grandeur of outline!

I should be happy to give a bird's eye view of both Edinburgh and Venice in one sketch. The striking contrasts presented by these two cities, the images of which arise, as I have said, more freshly and clearly in my memory than those of any others would serve to bring forth the peculiarities of each with greater distinctness. But, although, it might be easy to hang a picture of the Canaletti beside some view of the Scottish capitol, and glance at pleasure from one to the other, language is too unwieldy, at least in my hands, to present any such alternate glimpses in an agreeable way: I must confine myself, therefore, to an humble outline drawing of Venice, and any writer may be content if the light of that "golden city" so stream through the lens of memory into the camera-obscura—the *dark chamber* of his mind—as to show upon his printed page any, the feeblest copy of that fair and harmonious picture.

The first appearance of Venice, to us, was entirely in keeping with its poetic associations. We arrived at Mestre, at 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th of October. Here we left the diligence and walked to the water side, where five or six gondolas, with their iron prows and black hearse-like cabins were drawn up on the shore. Not a human being was near them, but they were sufficiently significant symbols in themselves of the place we were about to visit and seen thus, in the uncertian light of the morning, reminded us of masks, stilettoes and conspiracies. Here we embarked, not in a gondola, but in a *peote*, which is more spacious, and wants the high prow and sepulchral cabin. The water was covered with a dense fog which prevented us from seeing more than twenty yards around, and gave to the boats we were constantly meeting the flat and magnified appearance which is so faithfully represented in some Dutch pictures. I remained outside of the little cabin, seated upon the mail bag beside the oarsmen. They were rowing us through a long canal, lined by earthen dikes, and in some places granite walls. Every thing was low and flat. There were many turns and intersections in this canal; so that to our vision, limited by the fog, the whole country far and near, seemed covered with water. Anon we approached a range of masonry belonging to fortifications that were obscured from us, and here stood a solitary automatan in yellow mustachoes, a squab sentinel magnified by the medium into a monster.

Leaving him we found ourselves in what seemed the open sea. It was the *Lagune*, no boundaries to which could be discerned, so dense was the mist. The double-headed eagle and black and yellow stripes of the Austrians again came in sight, and we stopped beside a low stone building where our passports were taken from us. From thence we pushed off again into this foggy sea, which, as before, seemed limitless, guiding ourselves by a line of stakes. These extended for some distance when suddenly the tall forms of buildings appear. We are fairly witbin the Grand Canal, and these are the palaces of Venice. Now rise upon each side of us the noblest masses of architecture, so near and so distinctly seen, that their sudden disclosing upon our advancing boat is startling. The dense sea-fog, nearly shut out by these barriers, is all at once thinned to a silvery haze, which, without obstructing the view, softens the outlines of objects, and gives a beautiful harmony of tone to the picture.

Our range of vision thus immediately enlarged seems unbounded, and we gaze with admiration at the magnificent show. Like travellers of ancient romance, some of the Arioto's wahderers, perhaps, we fancy that a magician has raised this city for us from unsubstantial clouds, so unexpectedly do we find ourselves in the midst of these imposing structures, and looking through this majestic avenue of water. How gradually it sweeps along between ranges of lofty marble palaces, with carved balconies and Moorish windows; or now besides some noble Palladian church, with gorgeous domes and clustering columns and broad white steps leading in successive platforms from the portico down to the water's edge.—How beautifully in the back ground rise towers and belfries, shining through the haze, while immediately around us are black gondolas moored beside the low steps of the palace doors and the unwieldy shapes of market boats covered with fantastic, bright colored drapery.—Well may we fancy this a show raised by enchantment; for never before have we beheld a real scene so still, and picture like, and aerial. Venice always looks like a picture; partly perhaps from the want of the rattle of the hoofs and wheels, and partly from our associating with it the numerous views that have been painted. It had then more of this aspect than usual, for the earliness of the hour prevented the din of voices and bells which, at high noon, almost supplies the loss of other sounds; and the silvery vapor gave to all objects a sort of shadowy, unsubstantial thinness, as if they were phantasms in old Cornelius Agrippa's mirror. And this vision like, unterrestial appearance did not pass away when we saw the only bridge which spans the canal—that single graceful arch of white marble supporting a pile of fantastic architecture, so dear to all poetic dreamers. As we silently glided under its dark shadow, we almost fancied that we should emerge beyond into the light and glory of the World of Shakespear, and looking up, behold on the other side the masculine dignity of the noble Moor; the timid gentleness of Desdemona, and the bending form of that old Jew, who so "oft upon the Rialto" was rated for his usances.

After breakfasting comfortably at the Leone Bianco, I walked out, rather doubtful whether I should find a foot-path, until I was assured there are as many streets as canals, and, if necessary, one may traverse the entire city without a gondola. I go forth with the deliberate intention of losing my way, knowing that my pleasure will be so much the greater, should I happen thus to fall upon some celebrated spot. Following the Grand Canal for a short distance I turn to the right into one of the little streets that open upon it, and am soon as ignorant of the points of the compass as I can desire. I find myself in a labyrinth of the most curious avenues in the world, not one leading in a straight line for more than a rod or two, and nearly all so narrow that three men abreast may with difficulty walk through them. In many I can touch the two sides at the same time, with extended arms. These crooked fissures, into which the sun rarely penetrates, seem to fill the entire city. These are lined with lofty, dark houses, and paved with flat stones, and they here and there cross, by a heavy marble bridge, some narrow canal, the black and sluggish water of which is seen for a short distance on either side.

Here are multitudes of shops, their windows and doors for purposes of light frequently opening into one, and displaying piles of goods to the passengers. Here, too, are all sorts of trades going on—tailors and shoemakers at work, and exchanging jokes across the street. At the corners are spread out piles of roasted chesnuts, and what seem to me to be the halves of baked squashes, and various other eatables, the venders of which make the heavens resound with their cries. Here at a bookstand I see a translation into Italian of Locke's "Discoveries in the Moon," and beside it, one of "Redwood," a romance by, "*Il Signore Cooper.*" Upon every pillar and conspicuous wall, I observe a black-edged placard announcing that Signor Jacopi Jacotti, (with all his titles) "died yesterday at 2 o'clock, having previously received all the comforts of religion."—Throughout this maze of narrow windings a busy population is moving—a quick, shifty set of people—and the women, rather pretty, and picturesquely dressed in gay colors, and wearing white lace veils or embroidered muslins falling gracefully over their heads. Imagine all this, without a single horse, carriage or dray, and reflect a little upon the importance of the use of horses in contributing to the sights and sounds of a street, and some idea may be formed of the singular impression which this glancing of bright tints, and shuffling of feet, and rustling of clothes, and clatter of voices, and ringing of hammers, and tolling of church bells, make upon a stranger strolling in the midst of this wilderness of dark, narrow crooked lanes.

Having wandered in his region to my heart's content, I ask my way back to the Grand Canal, in order to take a fresh departure. Emerging from the closeness and gloom of these intricate windings most bright and gorgeous appears the broad sweep of the Grand Canal, with all its historic, marble palaces shining in the sun-light, the whole scene enlivened by gaily dressed people thronging the footpath beside it, while over the water the broad market boats are lagging sluggishly, and many gondolas with glittering prows, and rowed by liveried servants, dart swiftly along. On the Rialto; I stop for a moment to enjoy the view; and seeing from thence overtopping the roofs at my right, a lofty Campanile, which I know from description to be the Bell Tower of St. Mark's, I set forth again on a voyage of discovery towards that spot. Passing through many dark windings as before, I find my way at length into a broad, bright square, (seeming more bright and spacious from the contrast,) surrounded with the most imposing and yet familiar architecture. Here are the open paved area, the colonnade, the Ducal Palace, the Basilica of St. Mark's, the Bell Tower, the Tower, the columns, the three masts, the winged Lion, the Port, the Lido—that same assemblage of objects which rise before our mind's eye whenever Venice is named, which Art has so often imitated and Poetry invested with an unfading charm.

I attempt in these sketches little beyond the humble task of scene painting; and knowing how numerous are excellent views of this square engraved, from the works of the Canalletti, Turner and others, I cannot hope to add any life to the reader's idea of it by a description. Let him be assured, however, that he will find it, in reality, more beautiful than any image his fancy may have drawn; the most picture like spot of this most picturesque city. And if he has not an eye for form and color and have come abroad for the nobler study of human character, this square will afford him much food for thought. It is the Heart of Venice. "Here," says M. Valery, "she palpitates still. Her remote districts, even some of her most magnificent palaces are abandoned and in ruins. She is almost a corpse, already cold at the extremities, and preserving life and heat no where but at the heart." There is here an oriental air in the appearance of all objects. I feel farther from home beneath these arcades than I have yet felt in Europe. This seems indeed the uniting place of East and West. Turks and Armenians smoke their pipes before these *cafes*. One embarks at this Quay for Corfu and Smyrna. One overhears familiar talk of the Levant and Asia Minor.—There is something eastern, too, in the architecture. We see traces all around of those old Byzantine victories. Yes, this is the true charm of this spot; it preserves in such distinctness the form and pressure of the ancient times of Venetian glory. H. N.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that HANSON S. CHADWICK and HART A. LEAVITT, partners under the firm of Chadwick & Leavitt, have this day executed an Assignment to the undersigned of all their Estate, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their Creditors who shall sign a release on or before the 23rd day of February next, to Carter Curtiss and W. G. Alexander.

The Assignment and Release can be seen at their Store, on Wood near Fifth street. Signed.

CARTER CURTISS,
W. G. ALEXANDER,
Oct 25.—d1m&w3m. Assignees.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny
March 16.—d3t&wtf.

SENECA OIL wanted, by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Nov. 15. Corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

MILLER'S COUGH SYRUP, a safe and very efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and the various affections of the Lungs.

This valuable medicine, having been extensively used for seven or eight years past, and with almost universal success, is confidently recommended as being the best remedy for the above complaints now in use. It is a happy combination of expectorant, diaphoretic, and anodyne medicines, compounded upon regular Pharmaceutical and Physiological principles; and as such, has been and still is frequently prescribed by many of our best physicians; it was particularly a favorite prescription of an eminent practitioner of this city, lately deceased, through whose recommendation it acquired a high reputation.

Read the following Certificates.

Mr. L. WILCOX, Jr.,—Sir—I take pleasure in stating that, during a late severe pulmonary affection, my wife found greater relief from the use of Miller's Cough Syrup, than from any other expectorant medicine. D. N. WHITE.

Warsaw, Ill., Oct. 30, 1840.

This is to certify, that during the winter of 1837, and '38, I was attacked with a severe cough, attended with much pain and tightness in the breast; at the recommendation of Dr. Agnew, I used Miller's Cough Syrup, which in a short time effected a complete cure. I have since used it for coughs and colds, and consider it an infallible remedy

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1841. J. L. MARVIN.

My mother-in-law had been for many years much troubled with a severe cough, as scarcely ever to have enjoyed a night's sound sleep. About five years ago, I procured for her a vial of Miller's Cough Syrup, which immediately afforded her relief, which she had not received from any medicine previously tried, except in a single instance. Since that time, she has used it whenever occasion seemed to require, and has never failed to experience the desired relief. It has also been used by the children and other members of the family, in common colds and whooping cough, and always produced the best effects. M. M. GRANT.

Allegheny, July 10, 1841.

OBSERVE.—None are genuine without the signature of the proprietor on the Label.

Price—50 cents. Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr., S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond. Also, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., and J. SCHOONMAKER & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh; and JOHN MITCHELL, and H. P. SCHWARTZ, Allegheny City.

Nov. 15, 1841.—d&wtf.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1¼ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ½ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time

July 27—wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

GLENN'S INDIAN HAIR OIL.

THIS elegant preparation has been in general use for the last ten years, and the continued demand for it is an evidence that its good qualities are duly appreciated. The Indian Hair Oil is highly recommended for nourishing and strengthening the hair, and preventing it from falling out or turning grey, giving it strength, and causing it luxuriantly to grow, even on bald places, where the roots of the hair have not been destroyed. It also removes the dandruff, and gives a glossy softness to the locks, truly beautiful; it has also the singular property of making light or red hair, whiskers, and eyebrows, several shades darker in color—and being pleasantly pertumed, for dressing the hair in general, and for keeping it in curl, it is much esteemed.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Druggists,
Nov. 5. Corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory.

ROBERT H. HARTLEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious store Room, formerly occupied by Samuel Fahnestock & Co., No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, Buffalo Robes, Whips, and all other articles in his line. Country Merchants and Farmers, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell first rate articles at low prices.

☞Don't forget the place, No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street. Sept. 28.—3mw

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—wly

LOGAN & KENNEDY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,
No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.
July 7, 1841—wly.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore, existing between David Hunt and William M Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&wly.

VERMIFUGES.—A great variety of Vermifuges have been before the public for some time, but all are now gradually giving way to the one prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., of this city.

This preparation has stood the test of twelve years experience, and is found to be the only one that is infallible. Nov. 6.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.
April 30—wly.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,
PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers, Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the
CLINTON PAPER MILL
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

they have at all times on hand a supply of
WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER

which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.
April 1, 1841.—w6m.

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory.
WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J. & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1¼ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a½ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchanged, when not too much worn.

Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—wly.

FOR SALE.

43 ACRES of Land, ¾ of a mile from the Market House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry.

ALSO, for sale, 21 acres of ground, 1 mile above the U. S. Garrison, fronting 400 feet on the Allegheny river, and lying between 2 lots belonging to Samuel Baird.

For terms, and all other information, apply in Pittsburgh to Hon. Thos. H. Baird, or to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., J. N. PATTERSON.
Feb 4—wlamtf. for use, &c.,

ESTATE OF PETER DICE, Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to Peter Dice, late of Plum Township, deceased, will make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims against said estate will present their accounts duly authenticated for settlement.

ENOCH DICE,
C. SNIVELY,
Nov. 9.—w6t.* Executors.

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held, at the Minersville Inn, on the 9th day of December next, for one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company.

JACOB EWART,
Nov. 9.—t9thDec.* Treasurer.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

FROM LONDON, which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Billious or Nervous Affections, and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of creation to their untimely graves: Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary obstbctions Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Ruptures, and Syphilis; in all its stages, Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching of the Skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders, in short every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their various forms and names.

To prevent imposition by counterfeit or spurious Hygean Medicine, the above invaluable medicine is not to be obtained in any Drug store in the United States.

For sale by
HENRY HARWOOD, *General Agent*,
corner of Grant and Second sts. Pittsburgh.

☞**Sub-Agents Wanted;** apply as above.☜
April 6, 1841.—wly.

CONSUMPTION CURED
BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.
For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,
Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, on the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases indicative of Consumption.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—So it is with those who neglect their COLDS and COUGH. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles on the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid, the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at lenth the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms, "spare no time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs, whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
No. 19, St. Clair street, directly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh. Price $1 00 per bottle.
Aug 20, 1841.